

STATE OF UTAH

DRUG AND VIOLENT CRIME ENFORCEMENT CONTROL PLAN

2001 STRATEGY UPDATE



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Executive Summary

Michael O. Leavitt, the Governor of Utah, has designated the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) as the Utah agency responsible for coordinating and administering the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program. This strategy update responds to the grant guidance provided by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice, and requests Utah's 2001 formula allocation of \$4.511 million. CCJJ staff consulted with the Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Coordinating Council, and the CCJJ Board Members in developing this update. Utah chiefs of police, county sheriffs, and other criminal justice representatives also were consulted, and provided input and direction in individual meetings and through CCJJ crime reduction task force.

The Byrne formula grant program has enabled Utah to respond to the most critical criminal justice problems and challenges during the last several years. A review of the programs funded between July 1, 1999 - June 30, 2000 confirmed that the programs have been effective in impacting the problems which were targeted.

Summary of Drug and Crime Problems in Utah

The major focus of the formula grant program in Utah targets the problems associated with drugs. Substance abuse and illegal drug activity are recognized to be among Utah's greatest challenges, as they continue to threaten the well being of every citizen in our state. The costs, in terms of economics and human suffering, are staggering. Utah will continue its commitment to **drug law enforcement**.

Other criminal justice problems have surfaced in Utah during the last few years which have been addressed with the formula funds. In particular, an increase has been noted in the number and severity of **juvenile offenses and gang violence**. In 1995 the Utah Legislature passed House Bill 11, the Serious Youth Offender Bill which specified the crimes that would require automatic transfer from the juvenile to the adult system for offenders ages 16-17. Included is a crime that has been identified as specific to gang members: the drive-by shooting. This inclusion was one more attempt by the Legislature to address Utah's gang problem.

In recent years Utah has experienced one of the highest growth rates in prison population for the nation. This combined with limited funding to build additional beds has lead to overcrowding at Utah's correctional facilities. Approximately 80% of Utah's inmates have **substance abuse** problems. These problems ultimately are responsible for higher recidivism rates as those on probation and parole are frequently returned to prison due to relapse. Partnerships have been formed with the Utah Division of Substance Abuse, local substance abuse authorities, and the Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Coordinating Council to focus additional resources on substance abuse treatment programs. Byrne funding will be focused on offenders associated with the Department of Corrections.

Not only have Utah's prisons been operating at capacity but many county jails are operating under **court orders** that require the release of offenders once jail populations reach a maximum limit. In 1997 Utah County completed construction of a new facility with a capacity of 668 inmates. This facility, which was suppose to meet county needs years into the future, is filling up faster than anticipated, reaching 380 inmates less than one year after opening its

doors. Salt Lake County completed construction in December 1999 of a new jail that added 1044 beds to their capacity, unfortunately, 800 of those beds will simply replace beds lost by closing the metro jail which has been deemed unsafe for use as a correctional facility. New construction along with **jail diversion programs** will continue to aid in the management of overcrowded facilities.

With the assistance of federal funding, Utah has been able to significantly improve the **criminal history records** since a 1990 audit revealed the records were incomplete. Improving Utah's criminal history records continues to be a state priority.

Accompanying the explosion in computer technology over the past two decades, has been a proliferation in crimes committed by **white-collar criminals**. Byrne funding will continue to be used to staff a white-collar crimes forensic lab. This lab has made a significant impact handling over 77 cases in the past year with 10 arrests and 4 convictions resulting.

Utah's Response

At the local level, funding is awarded in support of **multi-agency drug task forces, gang units, jail diversion projects, crime scene investigation efforts, technology initiatives, and strategic planning** for criminal justice agencies. Task forces have experienced varying levels of success during the past year, however, it is the opinion of law enforcement across the state that without these programs illicit drug use and violent crime would escalate. Drug task forces continue to be the number one priority for funding by the State's chiefs and sheriffs.

Crime scene investigation grants have benefitted dozens of law enforcement agencies over the past few years. Funding has been used to provide officers with detailed crime scene training as well as much needed equipment to carry out investigations. One agency reported an increase in the number of cases solved by 70% due largely to the training and equipment provided by their investigator.

At the State level, funding has supported a variety of criminal justice projects including **White-Collar Crimes Investigation; Juvenile Screening and Referral services; Substance abuse treatment for juvenile and adult offenders; crime lab enhancement; Court enhancements, Juvenile drug court, programming for the mentally challenged, and law enforcement training.**

During the past few years several evaluations have been conducted by the University of Utah of various Byrne funded programs including Financial Crimes Prosecution, Alternatives to Detention for juvenile offenders, Adult Day-Reporting Center, Juvenile Drug Court, Outpatient Sex Offender Treatment, and a Home Electronic Detention program. Results from evaluations indicate these programs have been largely beneficial to those who have participated in their activities. Since some of these programs have reached their 48 month limit with Byrne funding, evaluations have provided a strong endorsement for agencies to seek state funds to continue the programs.

This update includes five new abstracts. Additional funding is being provided to the Utah Department of Corrections to further our efforts in the area of substance abuse treatment. This additional allocation is part of an overall state plan to relieve overcrowding at current prison and jail facilities while attempting to address the "revolving door" at correctional facilities. Two of the five new abstracts are included in this multi-year strategy. With the assistance of Byrne funding the Department of Corrections will be able to provide cognitive restructuring classes to aid offenders once released and reduce their chances of recidivism. Another new program this year will provide improved risk and needs assessment for offenders within corrections

Also the Department of Public Safety will be able to staff and operate a law enforcement surplus property distribution center using surplus DOD property. Finally, the ongoing racial and ethnic fairness programs priority area will begin the first phase of development leading to the creation of a database to house racial profiling information gathered by Utah Highway Patrol.

Programs which are now funded through state or local sources include the Pharmaceutical Diversion Unit, two county attorney Drug Prosecution Units, the Utah Law Enforcement Intelligence Network, a Clandestine Lab Unit, a Juvenile Offender Work Restitution Program, adult and juvenile ISP programs, a Drug Treatment Program for offenders, a Crime Lab Facility (Cedar City), a Child Abuse Prosecution Unit, a Drug Prosecution and Training Unit, D.A.R.E. Coordination Project, a Fugitive Felony Task Force, various Crime Scene Investigation Units, Financial Crimes Prosecution Unit, Adult Sex Offender Treatment and Adult Jail Work Diversion programs.

Summary of 2001 Programs to be Funded

The following summarizes the programs which have been identified to receive 2001 funding from Utah's \$4.511 million appropriation. The programs were selected to target Utah's current drug control and violent crime problems:

Local Programs

- Multi-jurisdictional drug task forces (16, including two combined drug and gang units) (PA 2)
- Crime scene investigation units (3-6) (PA 16)
- Gang enforcement units (3) (PA 24)

State Programs

- White-collar Technology Forensic Lab (1) (PA 6)
- Court Delay Reduction (1) (PA 10)
- Court Case Managers (1) (PA 10)
- Correctional Resources and System Improvement Programs (4) (PA 11)
- Modular building for treatment/education in Corrections (1) (PA 11)
- Residential drug treatment for adult and juvenile offenders (5) (PA 13)
- Crime lab support & Questioned Document Examiner (2) (PA 15-A)
- Criminal History Improvement Projects (4) (PA 15-B)
- Racial Profiling Database (1) (PA 16)
- DPS Surplus Property Distribution (1) (PA 16)

State Administrative Agency

The 1983 Legislature created the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (UCA 63-25-4 (1)-(9)). The Commission is now comprised of 21 key criminal justice leaders from throughout the state. Its staff also provides the criminal justice staffing for the Governor's Office.

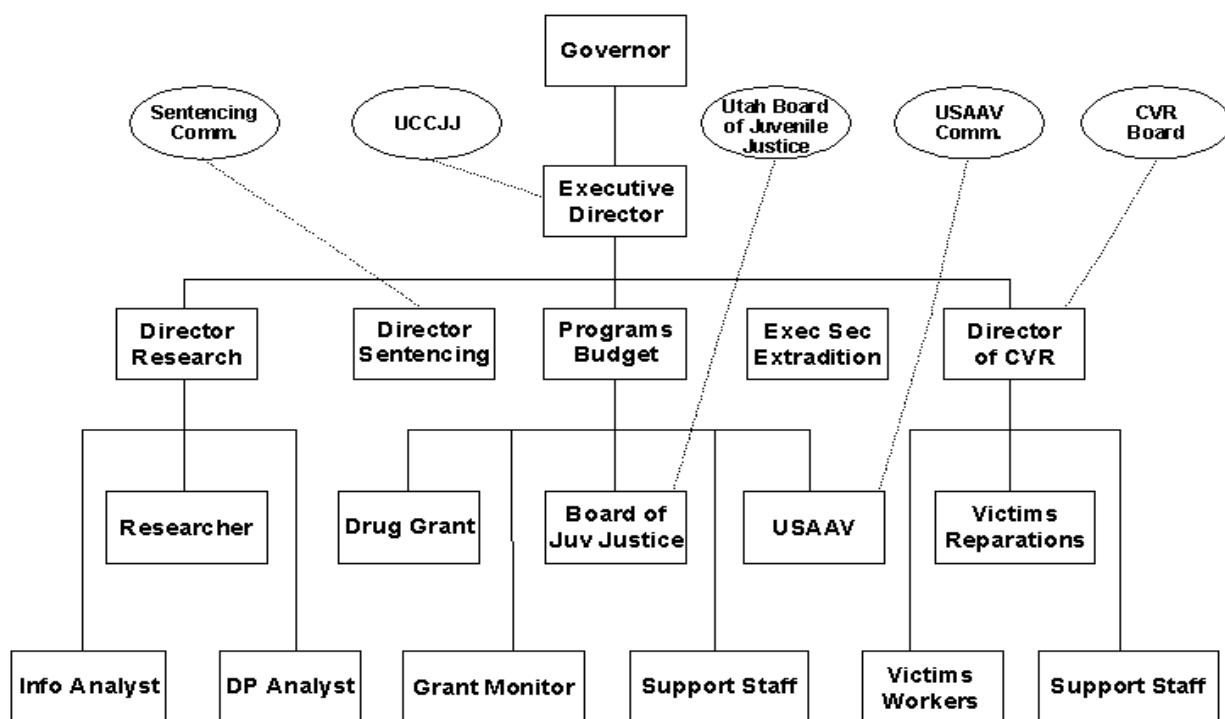
The Commission is charged to ensure broad philosophical agreement concerning the objectives of the criminal justice systems in Utah. It was created to provide a mechanism for coordinating the functions of the various branches and levels of government targeting criminal justice. It is also charged to:

- C Promote the coordination of all criminal and juvenile justice agencies;
- C Provide analysis and recommendations on all criminal justice legislation, state budgets, and facility requests;
- C **Provide analysis, accountability, recommendations, and supervision for Federal criminal justice grant monies;**
- C Provide public information on the criminal and juvenile justice systems;
- C Provide a criminal justice plan annually;
- C Develop, monitor, and evaluate sentencing and release guidelines;
- C Forecast future demands for the criminal justice system; and
- C Promote the development of criminal justice information system.

Commission Membership

Member	Affiliation
Doug Bodrero, Chair	Citizen Representative
Judge Joseph W. Anderson	3 rd District Juvenile Court
Dan Becker	State Court Administrator
Georgia Block	Public Education Representative
David Yocum	Statewide Association of Prosecutors
Rep. Afton Bradshaw	Utah House of Representatives
John T. Nielsen	Utah Sentencing Commission, Chair
Blake Chard	Director, Division of Youth Corrections
Robert Flowers	Commissioner, Dept. of Public Safety
Mark Shurtleff	Utah Attorney General
Chief Richard W. Hendricks	Utah Chiefs of Police Assoc.
Senator Joesph L. Hull	Utah State Senate
Dr. James O. Mason	Substance Abuse & Anti-Violence Coord. Council
Michael Chabries	Director, Department of Corrections
Michael Sibbett	Chairman, Board of Pardons and Parole
Gregory G. Skordas	Utah State Bar Representative
Sheriff Mike Spanos	Utah Sheriff's Assoc.
Gary Dalton	Chairman, Utah Board of Juvenile Justice
Judge Sandra Peuler	Utah Supreme Court Representative
Richard McKelvie	U.S. Attorney's Office Representative
S. Camille Anthony	Executive Director

Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice Organizational Chart



NOTE: UCCJJ is the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, USAAV is the Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Coordinating Council, and CVR is Crime Victims Reparations.

State Administrative Agency (SAA) Staffing

Michael O. Leavitt, the Governor of Utah, designated the *Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice* (CCJJ) as the Utah agency responsible for coordinating and administering the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program. Approximately 2.2 percent (\$100,000) of the 2001 Utah Byrne grant is earmarked for administration funds.

The grant program manager assigned by CCJJ to the Byrne grant spends approximately 85 percent of his time on the program. The remaining 15 percent of his time is spent managing the Law Enforcement Block Grant Program. This individual is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program.

Responsibilities include consulting with the various criminal justice contacts regarding Utah's annual drug and violent crime strategy and work plan; developing all required grant applications and reports; developing grant application kits; announcing the availability of funds; reviewing and scoring grant applications on an annual basis, and making awards in conjunction with a review committee; processing all paperwork involved in establishing grant programs; authorizing grant change requests from subgrantees; and monitoring all grant programs.

Other CCJJ staff provide program support to the Byrne grant program on a part-time basis. One program specialist is responsible for the fiscal monitoring of the grant program, ensuring that the request for reimbursements are accurate, and that proper documentation exists for

reimbursements. This individual spends up to 45 percent of his time with this responsibility.

The CCJJ fiscal officer spends 5 percent of his time in support of the grant program, mainly in processing grant reimbursements. One half-time secretary spends approximately 45 percent of her time with the grant program, assisting with the compilation of applications and reports; inputting IPR information; and setting up new subgrantee files. The CCJJ executive director spends up to 5 percent of her time with grant related issues (defining current drug and violent crime problems; discussing the work plan allocations; making contacts regarding legislation, etc.).

The following chart summarizes the CCJJ staff resources provided in support of the Byrne grant program:

Staff Resources for Administration of the Byrne Formula Grant Program		
	Number of FTE Employees Working on the BJA Formula Grant Program	Number of FTE Employees Funded by BJA Formula Grant Administrative Funds
Staff Agency Head	1 - 5%	-0-
Program Director/Manager	1 - 85%	1 - 85%
Program Specialists	1 - 45%	1 - 45%
Fiscal Staff	1 - 5%	1 - 5%
Secretarial Staff	.5 - 45%	.5 - 45%
Evaluation Staff	1 - 5%	-0-
Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) Staff	1 - 5%	-0-

Compliance with Legislation Requirements

Match

Twenty-five percent of the total project costs will be paid for by the individual State and local project participants.

Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act

The State of Utah has demonstrated compliance with the original requirements of the Jacob Wetterling Act of 1996 as amended per notification from the Bureau of Justice Assistance received October 19, 1999. This notification was made after a legal review of information and documentation provided by CCJJ to the Office of General Counsel.

This same letter also granted Utah a two year extension of time to come into compliance with the Pam Lychner Act after demonstrating a "good faith" effort to come into compliance. This extension will expire on October 2, 2001.

Utah has been granted a two-year extension of time (to November 24, 2002) while the Office of General Counsel and Bureau of Justice Assistance determine Utah's compliance with the Jacob Wetterling Act.

HIV Testing Requirement

In compliance with a Congressional mandate, the Utah Legislature passed a bill which provides rights to victims of sexual offenses. These rights include: 1) the right to request mandatory testing of the convicted sexual offender for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV); 2) the right to be informed of the HIV test results of the convicted offender, counseling regarding HIV disease, and referral to health care and support services; and 3) the right to request free HIV testing for themselves. CCJJ was notified on December 7, 1993, that Utah was deemed to be in compliance with all aspects of Section 1804 of the Crime Control Act of 1990 regarding HIV testing of certain offenders.

INS Plan

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Plan of March 1992 has been submitted to and approved by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. Utah continues to be in full compliance with this plan.

Criminal Justice Reporting Improvement Plan

Utah's Criminal History Record Improvement Plan was originally approved by the Bureau of Justice Assistance in April of 1992. This plan has become an all-encompassing plan for allocating all of Utah's criminal history improvement grant funds, including at least 5% of Utah's annual Byrne award. Updates to this plan are ongoing.

Public Notice Compliance

Utah's application requesting its 2001 formula grant allocation was made public via an invitation for public comment which was printed in the legal notices section of the two major daily newspapers in Utah: *The Deseret News* and *The Salt Lake Tribune*. These daily newspapers are distributed to towns and cities throughout Utah.

In addition, this announcement was published in the following local newspapers, *Ogden Standard Examiner*, *Richfield Reaper*, *Vernal Express*, *Cedar City & St. George Daily Spectrum*, and *The Herald Journal* of Logan. These newspapers combined, cover a majority of Utah's population centers outside the Wasatch Front. By printing this announcement in the selected newspapers, the public had an opportunity to provide comment on the plan.

This announcement was published in each paper within the time period of January 3 - January 14, 2000. Copies of the invitation for comment were included in Utah's application for funding submitted to the Department of Justice.

II. Coordination Issues and Strategic Development Process

Advisory or Policy Board as a Vehicle for Coordination

The Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ): The 1983 Legislature created the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (UCA 63-25-4 (1)-(9)). The Commission is comprised of 21 key criminal justice leaders from throughout the State charged to ensure broad philosophical agreement concerning the objectives of the criminal justice systems in Utah. It was created to provide a mechanism for coordinating the functions of the various branches and levels of government targeting criminal justice. *It is also charged to provide analysis, accountability, recommendations, and supervision for Federal criminal justice grant monies.*

The Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Coordinating Council (USAAV): USAAV is mandated to set priorities and make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature annually. The Council consists of a 23-member executive body and four committees: Judiciary, Justice, Prevention, and Treatment. This is a broad based council with representatives from federal, state, and local levels. The mission of the USAAV Council is to provide a unified voice for the establishment of a comprehensive strategy to combat substance abuse, illegal drug activity, and violence.

The Justice Subcommittee members facilitate the planning, development, implementation, and evaluation of criminal justice services. They provide direction for more effective coordination and integration of services, and the efficient use of the resources available to Utah for eliminating substance abuse and illegal drug activity. Utah's "Open Meetings Law" requires that all government-sponsored meetings be open to the public, with announcements and agendas posted in advance.

State and Local Participation in Strategy Development

The Three Year Drug and Violent Crime Enforcement Control Plan and its accompanying annual updates are reviewed by the USAAV Criminal Justice Subcommittee members as well as the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice *members*. In addition, input is obtained from the Utah Sheriff's Association, the Utah Chiefs of Police Association, and the Utah Legislature's Judiciary Interim Committee. Other state and local agencies providing data regarding the nature of the drug and violent crime problem in Utah include:

- Utah Criminal Investigations Bureau (CIB), Department of Public Safety
- Utah Division of Substance Abuse, Department of Human Services
- Utah Department of Corrections
- Utah State Office of Education
- Highway Safety Office, Utah Department of Public Safety
- Utah Court Administrator's Office

Federal Participation in Strategy Development

Efforts have been made to include the U.S. Attorney's Office with CCJJ to ensure that they have an opportunity to provide input into Utah's statewide strategy. Utah's U.S. Attorney has been designated in statute as a non-voting member of CCJJ. The Law Enforcement

Coordinating Committee staff position, which was vacant for almost two years, was filled in November of 1997. Contact has been made with the LECC and discussions have taken place requesting she be involved in the development of Utah's Byrne strategy.

Coordination Among Federally Funded Programs

Most of the Federal criminal justice grants provided by the Department of Justice are administered by CCJJ (Byrne; Local Law Enforcement Block Grant; Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; Victims of Crimes Act; Violence Against Women Act; Treatment for Offenders; Truth in Sentencing; and Violent Incarceration of Offenders) and coordination takes place internally, during monthly commission meetings, program managers coordination meetings, and during CCJJ's annual retreat.

Other state agencies responsible for administering various Federal grant programs are represented on the Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Coordinating Council. Funding information is requested and provided annually, and considered by USAAV as they develop funding and legislative recommendations for the Governor and Utah Legislature. Direct awards made by the Department of Justice to local units of government are provided if we submit a written request referencing the Freedom of Information Act, but rarely is the State Administering Agency provided with regular updates regarding grant awards (e.g. COPS programs). Since these funds do not overlap programs targeted by the Byrne funds, this has not been problematic to date.

Legislative and Executive Agency Review

House and Senate Judiciary Committee members were provided the 2001 allocation workplan with program descriptions during their annual legislative session. In addition, the committee chairs were provided with the Byrne state annual report so they can review the program accomplishments and impact on the problems identified in Utah's strategy.

Executive review again is accomplished by involving state administrators in identifying current drug and violent crime problems in the State and providing the Three-Year Strategy and annual updates for their review and approval. Documentation is included in this application regarding this review process.

Statement of the Problem

A. Nature and Extent of the Problem

Utah's original 2000 - 2002 multi-year strategy clearly defines the nature and extent of the problems associated with serious and violent crimes in Utah. The problems outlined therein are still applicable to the 2001 strategy update due to the fact they are generally long standing issues not easily or quickly solved. Though we believe Byrne funding is making a significant impact on crime within Utah there is still much work to be done. The 2001 strategy update will maintain the priority areas outlined in the 2000 - 2002 strategy. The nature and extent of the problem within Utah continues to be substantiated by the following indicators:

Index Crime Rate

According to the "1999 Crime in Utah" report published by the Department of Public Safety, Utah's population grew by 1.6% between 1998 and 1999, from 2,167,914 to 2,202,709. Looking at Utah's 1999 crime statistics there was a decrease in the index crime rate of 5.7%. Utah's decrease in Part I crimes, (including homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson), occurred in all part one crime categories in 1999.

Index Crimes	1998	1999	% change
Homicide	60	43	-28.3%
Rape	852	796	-6.6%
Robbery	1,373	1,141	-16.9%
Agg. Assault	4,058	3,763	-7.3%
Burglary	15,171	13,655	-10.0%
Larceny	80,071	76,278	-4.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,188	6,961	-3.2%
Arson	412	356	-13.6%
Total	109,185	102,993	-5.7%

Arrest Data

Arrest data reported in the "1999 Crime in Utah" report shows a decrease in adult and juvenile arrests for alcoholic beverage charges (including driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness). There were also decreases in adult and arrests for the possession, sale, and manufacture of controlled substances. The following chart shows the raw numbers outlining these statistics.

Type of Violation	1998	1999
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	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Alcoholic Beverage*	33,561	5,124	30,005	4,116
Controlled Substance:				
1. Possession	9,863	2,023	9,669	1,471
2. Sale & Manuf.	2,478	222	2,197	202
Total Arrests:	45,902	7,369	41,871	5,789

* Includes driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness

Methamphetamine: The arrest data presented above covers drugs and alcohol in general. With the dramatic rise in popularity of Methamphetamine (Meth) nationally as well as in Utah, it is worth while to present some basic data in order to better illustrate this growing meth problem for the state.

Meth offenses have been multiplying over the past few years. Nationwide DEA seizures of meth labs rose 640% in the last 5 years. In 1999 alone, DEA seized 1,948 labs and state and local law enforcement nationwide seized an additional 4,489. In Utah 266 meth labs were seized and removed during 1999 compared to only 10 in 1994, 30 in 1995, 61 in 1996, 129 in 1997, 240 in 1998.

Meth use in Utah is extraordinarily high. Utah's admission rate for meth treatment is almost three times the national average at 82 per 100,000 population in Utah versus 29 per 100,000 population nationally. In Salt Lake City meth offenses accounted for 32% of the 8600 felony charges filed by the District Attorneys Office in 1999. Also in the same year, in Salt Lake City, meth accounted for 2,882 (17.3%) of all Treatment Admissions, up from 63 (0.4%) during 1992. Salt Lake ranks third in the nation for number of meth arrest.

When looking at gender, meth is considered the number three drug of choice for males and the number one drug of choice for females In Salt Lake City. It is believed that females use meth for weight loss as well as a desirable high. The average age for meth user is heaviest between 12 and 19 years. This age group accounts for 51% of all meth use.

Gang Activity

In 1999 Utah law enforcement agencies submitted information on gang related incidents handled by their patrol units to the Department of Public Safety for inclusion in the annual "Crime in Utah" report. The incidents reported are from forty-eight different jurisdictions from around the state and include the efforts of Byrne funded Gang units. The following statistics were reported:

Gang Related Offense	1998	1999	% change
Homicide	5	7	40%
Rape	10	17	70%
Kidnap	2	8	300%

All Assaults	369	447	21.1%
Burglary	32	66	106.3%
Robbery	47	40	-14.9%
Theft	103	75	-27.2%
Vehicle Theft	43	51	18.6%
Drugs	86	181	110.5%
Liquor	67	81	20.9%
Weapon Offense	122	142	16.4%
Drive-by	147	109	-25.9%
Graffiti	4,722	995	-78.9%
Other*	656	1,085	65.4%
Total	6,411	3,304	-48.5%

Department of Corrections

Increases in prison population during the 1990's for the United States as well as Utah, occurred for a number of reasons. With a greater emphasis being placed on the punishment of offenders during the last decade, we saw an increase in parolees violated back to prison, a drop in annual release rates, longer sentences, and an increase in violent offenders and drug offenders. The Utah Department of Corrections (DOC) continues to respond to overcrowding in the prison system. Throughout the 1990's Utah's prison population grew an average of 8.8% annually (8th largest in the United States), while the US national average for the same period was 6.4%. In 1999, Utah experienced growth of 4.2% compared to the US national average of 3.4%. Although Utah's prison growth has slowed in the closing years of the 1990's, the Utah Department of Corrections continues to run at near capacity levels or greater.

During the 1998 General Session of the State Legislature DOC obtained approval to construct a new 288 bed facility at the Central Utah Corrections Facility at Gunnison, Utah. Bonding was provided for this \$13.5 million facility which will utilize approximately \$3.5 million in Violent Offender Incarceration, The Gunnison facility is due to come online in July 2002. Truth in Sentencing (VOI-TIS) grant funds. VOI-TIS funds have also be used to construct 300 additional minimum security beds in two separate facilities at Draper and Gunnison in 1999.

In 1999 the DOC considered contracting for 500 private beds. It was later determined that the need for these private beds did not exist in the face of less costly alternatives. One such alternative is proposed in the Governors 2001 budget plan seeking \$19.5 million from the Utah Legislature for the purchase of the existing Oxbow jail facility in Murray, Utah. Oxbow will offer an equal number of beds originally sought in the privatization contracts, but an approximate savings of \$10 million.

Due to the growing demand for bed space along with limited resources for construction, DOC is now exploring additional funding, grant and otherwise, to provide for more of the treatment and educational needs of its inmates. It is anticipated that with more inmates receiving

treatment for substance abuse problems and learning deficiencies, the recidivism rate can be significantly reduced. The 2001 Byrne Strategy continues to reflect a shift in this direction with approximately \$1,050,000 allocated to substance abuse treatment and learning deficiency treatment programing.

B. Resource Needs and Gaps in Service

No major changes to the resource needs and gaps in service as outlined in the original 2000-2002 strategy are being proposed in this update. The 2001 Strategy will increase the resources dedicated the Department of Corrections treatment programs by adding the Cognitive Restructuring project as well as a slight increase in funding for Utah Attorney General's White-Collar Technology Forensics Lab project originally addressed in the 1998 strategy update.

Providing local law enforcement with funding necessary to help meet the needs of drug interdiction and gang suppression continue to receive Utah's greatest emphasis and priority. The Byrne Program Manager is in regular contact with the Utah Chief's of Police Association as well as the Utah Sheriff's Association. To a large extent the executive boards of these two organizations define the needs and funding allocation for local levels of government. Though Utah is only required to pass through 50% of its Byrne award to local levels of government, the pass through amount has historically been 58-60% annually.

Second behind drug task forces are gang suppression units with jail diversion and crime scene investigation funds following. Jail diversion has been a concern largely carried by the Sheriffs who manage county jails. Many of Utah's county jails are operating at or near capacity with early release guidelines in place. Adding to this overcrowding is the Department of Corrections reliance on jail contracts to relieve pressure on state facilities.

Determining allocations and priority issues for the 40% of funding reserved for state programs has been challenging. Over the past six months abstracts have been received and discussions have taken place with members of the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice Executive Board to establish priorities and allocate funds designated for state programs. The priorities and allocation outlined by this strategy represents the final decision of CCJJ as voted by its members.

IV.

Priority Issues and Program Responses

Priority #1 - Disrupt Illicit Drugs in Utah

Disruption of Utah's illicit drug trade continues to be the highest priority for Utah's Byrne Grant funding. This years strategy update includes continued support for Utah's sixteen Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces. Two counties merged their drug task force and gang unit together forming a single grant program targeting drug and gang crimes. Based on the success documented by these two combined units CCJJ will continue to encourage other communities with Byrne funded drug and gang units to merge their operations.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces

As with other states across the country, Utah continues to see the manufacture and distribution of illicit drugs throughout its borders. Law enforcement officers and agencies throughout Utah continue to endorse the efforts of Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces and view them as the most appropriate and effective response to the illicit drug problem. Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Forces have been funded in Utah since 1988 and they continue to be ranked the highest priority for funding with Utah's Byrne grant.

During the past year 16 multi-jurisdictional drug task forces covering twenty-six of Utah's twenty-nine counties were funded through Byrne. Task forces had very positive results in targeting narcotics trafficking at the street level through the use of informants, Tip-a-cop lines, surveillance, trash covers, and knock-and-talks strategies. Though 1999-2000 arrests were up 8.6% from the 1998-1999 grant year (2,616 vs. 2,390) while drug removals by task force officers varied. Seizures generated by task forces during the year included the following: 216 weapons, 453 vehicles, and \$691,401 in currency.

Utah faces significant challenges in the area of methamphetamine production, and pipe-line cases. Utah has been included among the top three states in terms of numbers of methamphetamine labs seized. According to the Salt Lake City DEA office over 266 meth labs were discovered and dismantled during the '99-00 grant year compared to 240 the previous year. Although this number is extraordinarily high, the fact that it is comparable to last year offers hope that the problem is coming under control.

Four years ago Utah entered into an historic partnership with Colorado and Wyoming becoming the first non-border states to receive High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) funds. These funds have enhanced Byrne funding for task forces by providing much needed training in meth lab cleanup as well as overtime funds for officers given such assignments. All Utah task forces have made efforts to provide training and certification to personnel in lab cleanup and safety procedures.

Due to Interstates 15, 70, 80 and 84 which run through Utah, we continue to develop major pipeline cases. Drugs being transported from the Southwest to Midwest and Eastern locations, as well as money being transported back to the Southwest, are routinely discovered and investigated. During the past year task forces were involved in large individual seizures including 110,000 MDMA pills and 55 gallons of GBL. Both of these seizures reflect the growing demand for "club drugs" in Utah. The growing "club drug" problem along with the ongoing meth issue will continue to tax law enforcement resources making the Byrne task

force funding even more essential.

Last year three additional task forces to come online. As the task forces that cover large geographical areas come under pressure to more effectively serve smaller communities, independent task forces are being established in Emery and Box Elder Counties. Juab County, a county without a task force, came on line with a Byrne funded task force July 1999.

During the 2000 general election, Utahns's voted on Initiative B "The Private Property Protection Act". The initiative, designed to effectively eliminate forfeiture proceedings in the state, passed. The impact of this initiative and the resulting change in state law will be significant for Byrne funded drug task forces. Several of Utah's sixteen task forces use forfeited funds to meet the 25% local matching obligation to receive grant funds. Others use forfeited funds to cover the cost of officer overtime or to purchase much needed equipment, such as encrypted radios, in an effort to ensure officer safety. It appears likely that a suit will be filed by the Salt Lake County Attorneys Office seeking to block Initiative B. A temporary injunction will be sought while the issue is being decided.

2001 FUNDING

Drug Task Forces

Continuation funding (Program purpose #2 - \$2,000,000)

Utah fully intends to continue support for drug task forces in the 2001 funding cycle. As outlined on Attachment A, Utah's planning committee (including the Chiefs of Police and Sheriff's Associations) allocated \$2,000,000 to Drug Task Forces which represents 45% of Utah's total 2001 allocation. Due to the continued level of support for drug task forces no significant changes are being proposed in this area and funding will continue slightly above last year.

Allocation: \$2,000,000

Priority #2 - Disrupt Gang-Related Criminal Activities

Gangs and their associated violence continue to plague Utah and its communities. 2001 will see the continuation of the three gang units from Salt Lake City, Ogden and St. George. In recent years some Utah gang units merged their activities and officers with drug task forces in an effort to create a unit that uses a multi-faceted approach to dealing with problems of violence and crime.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Gang enforcement projects continued to play an important role in Utah during the past year not only in suppression of gang related crimes but also in providing community education programs. Utah's three Byrne funded gang projects reported a variety of statistics relating to gang activities and suppression efforts including:

- 4,169 Number of documented gang members.
- 3,304 Gang related offenses.
- 109 Drive-by shootings.
- 7 Gang related homicides.

While suppression efforts continue to be the primary focus of gang projects around the state, significant resources are also being used in the area of gang awareness presentations with community groups, schools and churches. According to officers and gang coordinators these presentations have helped tremendously in educating kids and parents about the dangers of gang activities, clothing that might indicate association with gangs, attitude and behavioral changes indicative of gang involved youth and other key indicators.

Gang Conferences have become another tool in raising awareness about gangs and their activities. Since the Salt Lake Area Gang Conference is one of the premier gang conferences in the Western United States involving hundreds of attendees, grant funded gang projects were encouraged to merge their efforts with those in Salt Lake and assist in hosting one major Utah conference per year. The need to have local conferences has just not proved to be cost effective. This consolidation will allow limited grant resources to be utilized in other suppression activities. During the past year the Salt Lake Area Gang Project hosted their 10th Annual Gang Conference, providing training to over 600 professionals during daytime sessions.

2001 FUNDING

Area Gang Units

Continuation (Program purpose #24 - \$400,000)

As a result of the movement in Utah for drug task forces to combine efforts with local gang projects only three Utah gang projects will receive 2001 continuation funding in this category. Salt Lake, Ogden/Weber and St. George will divide these funds. Also, with lower gang activity in general it is difficult to justify funding additional gang units or increasing the budget of this priority. Should gang activity increase future funding will be addressed at that time.

Priority #3 - Reduce Overcrowded Jail Facilities and Disrupt Rise in Adult Crime

Jail Diversion programs in Utah have been very successful with broad support from law enforcement, particularly in jurisdictions where jails face the challenges of overcrowding. Utah's programs have been highlighted in the media on several occasions and feedback from citizens within those communities have been positive. In the 2001 strategy continuation funding will be provided to build an additional modular building at the Utah State Prison to provide staff and classroom space for the expansion of inmate education and treatment.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Jail Diversion Programs

Since the 1995 Byrne funding cycle, four jail diversion programs were established in the counties of Salt Lake, Weber, Utah, and Cache. All of these counties have reached their 48 month limit. Two of these original four programs were funded during the last grant year, in Cache County, and Salt Lake County.

The *Cache County Jail Diversion Programs* was created as an alternative sentencing option

designed primarily to reduce the numbers of recurrent weekender bookings and their associated costs and overcrowding problems. During the past year this diversion program provided 4,582 hours of service to the community. *The Salt Lake County Jail Diversion Program* is a home electronic monitoring diversion program. The primary focus of the diversion program in Cache County is to alleviate the overcrowding of the jail on weekends. Offenders sentenced to these programs generally have jobs that require them to work during weekdays. In an effort to allow these offenders to continue their employment, judges sentence them to serve their time on weekends. During the past year this diversion program provided 76,672 hours of service to the community. Diversion programs begun in the other counties have continued after their Byrne funded ended.

Modular Program/Treatment/Education Space

Under the supervision of the Salt Lake Community College trades program, inmates enrolled in the construction track have built modular classrooms at the Draper prison. Once completed, modulars will be relocated to a prepared site for final installation. Utilities including security systems are installed and when completed programming will be provided through a contract with the local school district and other contract treatment providers.

2001 FUNDING

Modular Program/Treatment/Education Space

Continuation Funding (Program purpose #11 - \$95,000)

Though originally the modular program was outlined to be a one year commitment, Corrections officials have re-evaluated the need for additional treatment and education space within the prison system as a whole. During the 2000 allocation process continuation funding was sought and awarded based on additional need and a desire by Corrections officials to provide a greater number of treatment options to inmates. Additional funding will be used over the next three years to build and locate modular buildings at the Department of Correction's Wasatch and Oquirrh facilities. These buildings when complete will allow Corrections to provide treatment/education services to approximately 90 additional inmates per week per building.

Jail Diversion Projects

Discontinue funding - (Program Purpose 20 - \$25,000)

The *Cache County Jail Diversion Program* was created as an alternative sentencing option designed primarily to reduce the numbers of recurrent weekender bookings and their associated costs and overcrowding problems. During the fourth and final year of funding, various jail diversion work projects around the county were performed totaling over 4,582 hours.

The success of the program over the Byrne funding period will likely lead to permanent funding from the County Council to increase the Sheriff's Department budget to include Jail Diversion. This effort is also supported by the programs third goal of increasing citizen awareness. An article appearing in the Cache County paper, *The Cache Citizen*, was a perfect public relations opportunity to highlight the Jail Diversion program in Cache County.

Interstate Commission Annual Assessment Fee Abstract
Addition of New Program - (Program purpose #11 \$13,500)

BACKGROUND:

During Utah's 2001 legislative session, H.B.18 will be enacted doing away with the states current interstate compact for adult offender supervision and replacing it with one better suited to current needs. The existing interstate compact, governing the movement of probationers and parolees across state lines, was enacted 64 years ago. Upon closure of the existing compact and its subsequent replacement on July 1, 2002, the State of Utah will be required to pay an increased annual assessment to the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision covering the cost of the internal operations and activities of this commission and its staff.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

This proposed Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, drafted by the Council of State Governments and the National Institute of Corrections, will govern the movement of probationers and parolees across state lines. The current compact governing these issues was adopted in 1937 and has not been amended since that time. Originally established to handle a few thousand offenders crossing state lines annually, the current compact is simply outdated and inadequate to handle the nearly 250,000 probationers and parolees currently crossing state lines each year. Additionally, the current compact does not specifically authorize a rule-making group, making changes very difficult, does not address violations of the compact, and does not provide for efficient communication between states meaning that some offenders fall through the cracks. This proposed compact addresses these and other issues. The primary changes to the original compact include:

- the establishment of a national governing commission;
- rule-making authority for the national commission;
- representation of all member states on the national commission;
- notification to victims of offender movement;
- sanctions for violations of the compact; and
- provisions regarding the collection, reporting, and exchange of information.

These offenders who travel from state to state are overseen by approximately 3,285 different local parole and probation offices nationwide. This proposed compact will greatly assist those agencies in coordinating interstate travel of offenders and in managing the supervision of those offenders. This in turn will provide increased public safety. However, these improvements come at an increased cost which is ultimately the focus of this funding proposal.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Utah Department of Corrections request funding for four years to cover the annual assessment levied by the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision.

Following the passage of H.B.18 during the 2001 Utah legislative session and pending approval for project funding by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) will release Byrne grant funds to the Utah Department of Corrections to cover the cost associated with the Interstate Commission annual assessment

fee. These funds will be placed in the care of the Executive Director of the Utah Department of Corrections.

The Utah Compact Administrator is an appointed position as required in H.B.18. CCJJ will serve as the State Council for Interstate Adult Offender Supervision and will be responsible for the appointment of the Compact Administrator. The same individual appointed as Compact Administrator will serve as the states representative on the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

Goal: To provide four years of funding to cover the Interstate Compact annual assessment fee of the Utah Department of Corrections.

Objective: Using Byrne funding along with Department of Corrections resources, the annual assessment fee will be met over the next four years.

Activities:

- Provide assessment fee funds via sub-grant to the Department of Corrections.
- Make assessment fee payment to the Interstate Commission.

Performance Measures:

- Confirmation of assessment fee payment to the Interstate Commission.
- Ongoing participation by Utahs Compact Administrator in the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision.
- Compact Administrators meeting the requirements as directed in H.B.18.

BUDGET SUMMARY:

	Grant Funds	Match	Total
Annual Assessment	\$13,500	\$4,500	\$18,000

The total annual assessment levied by the Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision on the Utah Department of Corrections will be \$18,000. Corrections currently pays a fee of \$2,000 toward the assessment which will be applied to the annual match requirement of \$4,500. Byrne funds will pay the balance of the assessment or \$13,500.

Draper Cognitive Restructuring Program Abstract

Addition of New Program - (Program purpose #11 \$62,000)

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The State of Utah and the United States of America are facing major problems with the number of individuals involved in the criminal justice system. The problems include the increased number of crime victims and the escalating cost of incarceration and supervision of offenders. "The number of adult men and women under the supervision of Federal, state, and local correctional authorities rose to a record 6.3 million in 1999, the Justice Department's

Bureau of Justice Statistic (BJS) announced today. This number, which represents 3.1 percent of all adults residents in the United States, or one or every 32 adults, includes person incarcerated in jails and prisons and those supervised in the community under probation and parole” (Correctional Form, July/August 2000, Vol. 9 N. 4). The prison population in the United States increased 66.8 percent from 1990 to 1999 (Correctional Form, July/August 2000, Vol. 9 No. 4). “Over 40% of the increase in the prison population since 1980 is due to an increase in the prisoners convicted of violent offenses” (Justice Department’s Bureau of Justice Statistic (BJS), Internet site: ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/glance, page last revised on August 27, 2000). The Utah prison population increase from 3,066 offenders in 1990 to 5,215 offenders in 1999, this is an increase of over 70 percent (Cliff Butter, UDC’s Research and Planning, August 07, 2000).

The inmates under the supervision of the Utah Department of Correction come from both urban and rural areas. Currently the recidivism rate for inmates in Utah is approximately 80%. About 60% return to prison on technical parole violations, while 40% commit new crimes. Assessment during Reception and Orientation (R&O) indicates that 85% of the inmates have substance abuse problems, 81% are lacking in positive Life Skills, 100% need crime specific treatment for deviant life styles, and 51% are in need of education services. All inmates need treatment, programming and education to address and resolve antisocial behavior patterns which lead to criminal lives. Most inmates have needs in more than one of the above areas.

The National Institute of Corrections stated the following regarding cognitive (COG) programs. “Cognitive Behavior Programs have evolved over the last thirty years, impacted by a variety of theoreticians and practitioners. Much of the seminal work in the cognitive interventions began with the efforts of Aron Beck (1970’s), Rose and Fabiano (1980’s), Albert Ellis (1970’s, and Bush (1990’s). Almost at the same time, and parallel to the development of the Cognitive Restructuring modalities, a number of psycho-social scientists were also exploring Cognitive Skills training, as a form of psycho-social-emotional interventions. Such individuals as Bandura (1970’s), Meichenbaum (1980’s), Goldstein and Glick (1980’s), and Taymans (1990’s) developed strategies and curricula to teach skills to skill deficit individuals. These early pioneers set the foundation and benchmarks of many of the programs and cognitive behavioral curricula currently developed and implemented, including those used throughout the criminal and juvenile justice systems (U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections, Thinking for a Change, Introduction and Notes to Trainers, P-1)”. The Draper Complex uses three COG programs. The program are: (1) Canadian Model “Reasoning and Rehabilitation” developed by Ross and Fabiano; (2) Positive Solutions’ “Cornerstone” was developed by George Nelson; and (3) NIC’s “Thinking for a Change”, that was developed by Glick, Taymans, and others.

A Management Action Plan (MAP)/Individual Development Plan (IDP)/Offender Management Plan (OMP) is developed for each inmate based on the R&O assessment information. The MAP/IDP is coordinated plan for the management of inmates that lays out a road map schematic for both the institution and the individual inmate to follow as a guide to release in the most productive manner possible. The MAP/IDP/OMP addresses treatment, education and programming needs.

Programming funding has been requested in building blocks through the state legislative process to provide COG programming to offenders. UDC has not received funding at the level necessary to meet the programming needs. In 1992 the legislator funded a demonstrative recidivism reduction program. The program was named Project Horizons. Jordan School District obtained new funding to hire a secretary for 2000-2001 school year, that started in July of 2000. The position has not been filled at the time this abstract was written, Jordan School District plans on filling the position in the summer or fall of 2000. This position will be used as

match for the grant.

Since the Project Horizons was started in 1992, COG restructuring was been part of the program and Horizons had demonstrated recidivism rates of 27%. Project Horizons used the "Cornerstones" model from 1994 to the present, and the "Reasoning and Rehabilitation" model from 1992-1994. Then in 1999 UDC started using the "Reasoning and Rehabilitation" in the TIIAP grant. UDC started using the NIC's COG program "Thinking for a Change" in August 2000. UDC would match the COG program(s) to be used as part of this grant to the needs of offenders and UDC.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Under priority #11: Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in jails and prison, and enhance long range corrections strategies.

This request for funding to hire/contract/pay overtime for staff to teach/facilitate COG restructuring classes for offenders at the Draper Prison Complex. Inmates cannot recover or habilitate without reaching these goals. The recidivism rate will be reduced when inmates are better prepared to successfully re-enter their communities.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

Goal: To provide cognitive restructuring classes to offenders designed to improve offenders conative skills and reduce recidivism rates of offenders completing the COG classes.

Objective # 1: Staff will be obtained to teach/facilitate the cognitive classes.

Activities # 1: UDC and Jordan School District will coordinate to ensure staff are hired to provide COG services and the grant match is achieved.

Performance Indicators # 1:

- Agreement developed and signed between Jordan School District and UDC for the deliver of COG restructuring services;
- Applicants will be recruited;
- Applicants will be screen;
- Approved applicants will be interviewed;
- Selected applicant will the hired;
- New staff member will complete the required UDC training;
- Jordan School District's match position is filled;
- Required reports submitted to CCJJ.

Objective #2: Implement COG classes.

Activities # 1: DIO staff will coordinate with education, treatment, and program staff to schedule the space and assist in obtaining the offenders to receive the services. DIO and Jordan School District staff members will coordinate to ensure the COG services are delivered to offends at the Draper Complex and the match is achieved.

Performance Indicators #2:

- Classes are scheduled;
- Students are recruited;
- Students are selected for the program;
- Jordan School District enrolls offenders in classes;
- Start Classes;
- Track offenders participation;
- Evaluate offenders participation;
- Ensure payment for construction & site materials are made;

Objective # 3: To reduce the recidivism rate of offenders that complete the COG classes.

Activities # 3: The inmates completing the COG classes will be tracked and the recidication rates determine for 3 years after completion of the classes.

Performance Indicators # 3:

- COG completion data will be entered in the educational computer system;
- Recidivism rates will be determined.
- Submit the required reports to CCJJ.

Priority #4 - Reduce Overcrowded Juvenile Correctional Facilities and Disrupt Rise in Juvenile Crime

Funding will continue largely unchanged for the Juvenile Screening and Referral grant as it enters its third year of funding in 2001. Overall funding within this category will be significantly reduced this year due to the Byrne funding conclusion of the highly successful Juvenile Drug Court program which met its four year eligibility in 2000.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Juvenile Drug Court

The juvenile drug court concept is designed to interrupt the cycle of drug use, crime, and the revolving door it creates in our justice system. Drug courts save the system money and free up valuable jail space for violent offenders. Utah's juvenile drug court program is designed as an alternative to minimum-mandatory penalties for first time drug offenders in exchange for their participation in substance abuse education and/or rehabilitation.

Byrne funding has allowed Utah's Juvenile Drug Court (JDC) to hire additional probation officers thus increasing the number of youth the program can accommodate. During the last four years of Byrne funding 234 total graduates passed through the JDC. Of these 234 as few as 86 recidivated producing an overall recidivism rate of only 37% over the program period.

Juvenile Screening and Referral Program

The overall intent of the Screening and Referral Project is to demonstrate the ability of an early screening process to deter further crime by identifying and obtaining, through collaboration and

the sharing of assessment information, more timely alcohol/other drug abuse and mental health treatment interventions for high risk delinquent youths just entering the juvenile justice system.

Once screening has been conducted and interpreted, a packet of assessment information is assembled on each youth. Assessment finds and treatment/placement recommendations are disseminated, on a case by case basis, to key probation and human service agency workers. These agencies include the State Juvenile Court, Division of Youth Corrections, Division of Children and Family Services, community mental health programs, community substance abuse programs and parents.

Over the last year, project staff have developed and implemented a data tracking system which reports the number of youth tested and screened. Project staff also started to achieve test summary and recommendation information in each juvenile's detention file. Moreover, they developed a method to summarize and analyze data collected and have developed a multiple-gated procedure to assist the screening of children and juveniles that appear to be in need of additional and more comprehensive testing.

2001 FUNDING

Juvenile Substance Abuse Screening and Referral

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #13 - \$105,000)

The Juvenile Substance Abuse Screening program will enter its fourth and final year of funding through the Byrne grant with the 2001 allocation. Though it took significant time to get this program going due to technical issues with the grant, the selection of screening tools and the training of staff to implement the program great results are expected as first time offenders are referred to treatment programs to address their substance abuse problems before they progress further into the juvenile system.

Juvenile Drug Court

Discontinue funding - (Program purpose #10 - \$75,000)

The Juvenile Drug Court will reached their 4th year and final of funding during the 2000 Byrne cycle. Four years has allowed the Juvenile Courts to consistently increase the number of youth served by the Court. With a recidivism rate of only 28% there is little doubt that this program will be fully utilized and expanded to other jurisdictions within the state. As noted in the evaluation section, this program completed an evaluation by the University of Utah Social Research Institute in 2000. Details of the evaluation can be found in the 1999 Utah Annual Byrne grant report.

Priority #5 - Reduce Recidivism by Drug Offenders Currently in the Utah Criminal Justice System

The challenges facing Utah's criminal justice system in the area of substance abuse continue to escalate. The high correlation between drug use and crime coupled with Utah's increased emphasis on drug law enforcement has created a tremendous strain on Utah's adult and juvenile institutions as well as the courts. The 2001 strategy update will provide continuation

funds for four current Substance Abuse treatment programs within the Utah Department of Corrections.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Residential Treatment for Offenders Program

(Ex-Cell and HOPE)

Of the approximately 5000 inmates incarcerated in the State Prison System, approximately 75% -80% have a history of substance abuse problems. If inmates are released into the community prior to receiving the substance abuse treatment they need, they will likely violate their parole and be returned to prison. Research shows that 80% of Utah's parolees return to prison within three years of their parole. Of those returned, 64% are for violations of conditions of supervision, not for committing new crimes. At least one-third of the parole violators are returned to prison for substance abuse problems. Unfortunately, community-based intensive drug treatment is extremely limited for offenders, often with long waiting lists.

In 1995 Byrne funding was used to establish an all male 36 bed residential substance abuse treatment program at the Draper site of the Utah State Prison called "Ex-Cell". This program allows inmates to be housed together largely isolated from the general prison population enabling them to form a therapeutic community.

Ex-Cell for Women:

During the past year the Ex-Cell Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program was established to serve female inmates. Over the past year funding was approved from the 2000 Byrne program, but the funds were not used for the Women's Ex-Cell project. Instead, 2000 RSAT funds were used to support the project until July 2001. In 2001 funding from the Byrne Program will be used to the Women's Ex-Cell project.

HOPE:

On July 1, 1998 funding was awarded to the Gunnison Site of the Utah State prison system to create an identical Residential Treatment Program. With the experience of establishing a similar program at the Draper site, Gunnison has established a 64 bed residential treatment program called "HOPE" (Helping Offenders Parole Effectively). During the past grant year 142 offenders entered the HOPE program. Of those, 64 are current residents, 78 paroled, and 13 were transferred from the program for non-compliance and safety issues. As of June 30, 2000, thirteen resident of the 78 paroled had returned to prison thus establishing an early recidivism rate of only 17% compared to 80% for the general population. The average length of stay in the HOPE program by parolees is 7.6 months. To date the other 65 parolees are with their families, friends, and neighbors maintaining a crime free lifestyle.

Substance Abuse Aftercare and Transition

This program was designed by the Department of Corrections to provide two additional substance abuse workers in treatment programs for incarcerated offenders and to assist inmates in their transition into community release. Statistics indicate that approximately 60% of parolees returned to prison on technical violations are returned for substance abuse problems. This program was created to ensure parolees a smooth transition from treatment programs within the prison system to treatment programs in local communities.

Aftercare and Transition's second year was one that witnessed profound change. Changes

from a "Contact Time-in Treatment" focus to more of a "Search, Screen and Place focus" best characterizes the evolution this year. Appointments were made placing inmates in community programs which offered exactly the programs their assessed needs determined. Inmates left the institution knowing where they would receive treatment and also learning that it was free of charge to them, eliminating the primary reason parolees quit treatment. Transition staff worked to help implement the CIAO (Collaborative Intervention for Abusing Offenders) program and ensure adequate follow-up for paroling inmates. This required discontinuing transition classes, education groups, and therapy groups at least temporarily. It's worth mentioning that progress is being made in coordinating multi-agency priorities, diverse community services and meeting the wishes of the Board of Pardons and Parole.

A major influence of how the program functioned during the past six months of this year has been the training of staff. Two of the three members including the Counselor I and Counselor II, attended the twelve week POST certification training at the Corrections Academy. For the benefit of safety, this type of training is required of all staff working with the inmate population. Also during the past year, staff altered services offered and changed their focus to doing evaluations and making community contact. In the coming year Aftercare and Transitions staff will explore other programs to find what works best and which programs will do the most to keep inmates clean and reduce recidivism among parolees.

Non-Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (CIAO)

Substance abuse among offenders is a major contributor to criminal involvement. Approximately 75% - 80% of offenders incarcerated in Utah have a history of substance abuse problems. Just as significantly as those incarcerated, offenders under community supervision have similar substance abuse problems which is a major contributing factor to failure once released. Approximately 60% of offenders being returned to prison are returned for technical violations, usually related to substance abuse. Substance abuse therapists indicate that relapse for substance abusers should be an expected part of the offenders road to recovery.

Attempts to address this problem in the past included referring offenders experiencing relapse problems to community outpatient programs, inpatient treatment facilities, Community Correctional Centers (CCC) and, as a last resort, initiating revocation procedures. Unfortunately the demand for such treatment has outpaced the funding to provide it resulting in an increase in the rate of revocations.

Several factors contribute to this need of pursuing revocation at an increasingly higher rate: a) Currently, CCC's no longer have the bed space to accommodate offenders facing revocation because they are being filled by parolees ordered their by the Board of Pardons and Parole upon their release from prison; b) Due to recent funding decreases Corrections has been forced to reduce the amount of private provider contracts for substance abuse counseling and treatment; c) Offenders have numerous essential financial obligations such as restitution payments to victims, supervision fees, etc. The vast majority of offenders do not have the financial means to pay for treatment on their own, especially at a residential facility. This situation creates a "catch 22" in that Corrections cannot provide a treatment program and the offender cannot afford one, leaving revocation as the only alternative.

2001 FUNDING

Residential Treatment for Offenders Program [Gunnison HOPE (\$125,000) & Ex-Cell for Woman (\$83,000)]

Continuation funding - (Program Purpose #13 - \$208,000)

Substance abuse treatment continues to be an area of great concern within Utah. With an inmate population growing at a consistent rate of approximately 500 inmates per year the need for additional substance abuse treatment is critical. On January a new Executive Director was appointed to head Utah's Department of Corrections. Under this new leadership, Corrections in Utah is expected to maintain its present movement away from a "para-military" philosophy to a more treatment oriented environment. A two-track system has been initiated that divides prisoners into one of two groups; those willing to accept responsibility for their actions, and those not willing. Those who won't accept responsibility will be managed humanely, but investment in their futures will be minimal. Those who are judged to be "salvageable" will receive programming to help get their lives in order prior to release. Among the programming being made available is substance abuse treatment. As a consequence several new substance abuse treatment initiatives will be funded in the 2001 Byrne strategy.

Do to the success of the Excel program at the Draper site, this program is being duplicated in the rural setting of Gunnison as well as for woman at Draper. Both of these programs will continue with the same goals and objectives outlined in the 1997 - 1999 strategy. The HOPE program will enter its' fourth and final year of Byrne eligibility in 2001, while Ex-Cell enters its first of four eligible years.

Substance Abuse Aftercare and Transition

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #13 - \$71,000)

Continuation funds will be provided in support of the transition grant program. This program has evolved to play a critical role in the overall substance abuse treatment program within the Department of Corrections. Due to uncertainty in parole hearings and parole dates, inmates assigned to residential treatment program sometimes graduate prior to reaching their parole date. This transition program was designed to provide group therapy and continuing support to inmates who are released back to the general prison population. This support is provided until inmates are paroled at which time they would be admitted to the CIAO program which oversees aftercare services in the community. The Transition program enters its' fourth and final year of Byrne funding in 2001.

Non-Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (CIAO)

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #13 - \$366,000)

CIAO, (Collaborative Intervention for Abusing Offenders) is a program being funded in partnership with the Utah Division of Substance Abuse (DSA). Through this funding treatment slots for approximately 300 - 500 offenders are being made available by Utah's local substance abuse authorities. Offenders who are transitioning to the community from a residential treatment program will be given priority for these slots. Also offenders on probation or parole will have access to these treatment slots if they have relapse problems that threaten to send them back to prison. 2001 will mark the second year of Byrne funding for the CIAO program.

Priority #6 - Programming for the Mentally Challenged

Starting in 2000 Byrne funding was approved to address the Utah Department of Corrections (UDC) increasing number of mentally challenged individuals sentenced to prison for crimes they have committed. These seriously challenged inmates become a significant safety concern since they can be victimized or taken advantaged of more easily than the general inmate population. It is estimated that within the Draper Correctional Facility there are approximately 300 inmates that fit this general description. 2001 Byrne resources will be used to provide continuation funding for this program.

YEAR IN REVIEW

ASEND (Adaptive Services for Environmentally Needs Development)

UDC is in the beginning stages of developing programing for mentally challenged and learning disabled offenders within the prison system. Additional resources being sought through Byrne funding will allow UDC to (1) conduct a survey and testing to accurately determine the number of mentally challenged adults housed in the prison system, and (2) to provide staffing and administrative costs to begin programming options for mentally challenged and learning disabled adults.

In the past six months since the program was established limited progress has been made in the testing and identification phase. Most of the difficulties in recent month center around the development of testing protocols. To date the issue has been addressed and a set of test protocols have been developed. Programmatic segments of the project have been very successful in the short-time ASEND has been in place. Classes, activities and treatment services have been developed. It is anticipated that by the end of the first year of funding (June 2001) that statistical data will be available from which the ASEND program can measure progress.

2001 FUNDING

ASEND (Adaptive Services for Environmentally Needs Development)

Continuation funding - (Program Purpose #11 - \$98,000)

The ASEND Program will be moving into their second year of funding during the 2001 Byrne cycle. Though it has proven difficult to implement the testing phase, the problems have been worked through and the program is moving forward. The process of identifying mentally challenged inmates is well underway. With program activities and services in place, positive impact on inmates and measurable results will soon follow.

Priority #7 - Improve Utah's Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJRI Plan)

Criminal History Record Improvement Plan - Byrne 5%

(Program Priority #15-B \$327,700)

The improvement process continues for the Utah Computerized Criminal History System (UCCH). During the last year we have relied on the expertise of the Technical Sub-committee of the Commission who's membership includes the IT directors from the Department of Corrections, Department of Public Safety, and the Administrative Office of the Courts as well as representatives from local law enforcement to set systemwide goals. Priorities of this group

this year included the development of a message switch including an interface between the criminal history repository and the automated finger print file, continued manual research of missing dispositions, and the completion of O-TRACK, our offender based tracking system.

In general, Utah's objective remains unchanged. That is, to produce a criminal justice information system that is accurate, complete, timely and secure. To accomplish this task, a plan for record improvement was developed, submitted, and approved by both the Bureau of Justice Assistance and CCJJ. Included in this plan were the following goals and objectives:

Goals

- Improve the quality and completeness of the Criminal History File
- Allow for efficient voice and data communications between agencies
- Improve fingerprinting technology and statewide identification processes
- Facilitate local agency data sharing
- C Include state and local law enforcement in the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
- Provide data statewide to aid law enforcement in their crime fighting efforts
- Produce a comprehensive technology plan that takes advantage of current system development projects.

Objectives

- Research and update missing dispositions.
- Routinely obtain prosecution declinations/use prosecutors to aid in disposition reporting.
- Improve the ability to track dispositions, current legal status and custodial history.
- Provide direct access to criminal history data by court and field law enforcement personnel.
- Maintain a comprehensive data dictionary to be used for all future criminal justice information system designers.
- Complete a comprehensive data quality audit.
- Create an integrated system for prosecutor case management.
- Electronically transmit criminal history arrest information from local law enforcement agencies to the state repository.
- Integrate live-scan technologies into the booking process to increase the timeliness and quality of fingerprints.
- Assist law enforcement in converting to the NIBRS
- Assess and improve the quality of NIBRS data being reported to the State
- COMSTAT Pilot Project
- Provide mapping technology to local law enforcement agencies
- Help implement 800 MHz Land Mobile Communications
- Implement a Criminal Justice Data Warehouse
- C Provide connectivity between law enforcement agencies record management systems (RMS)
- 1. Produce a plan to incorporate recent development projects into a comprehensive technology initiative.
- Upgrade network hardware and software to implement NCIC 2000

2001 FUNDING

PROJECT: Create a new Technology Plan

GOAL: Provide data statewide to aid law enforcement in their crime fighting efforts.

OBJECTIVE: The creation of a new technology plan

COST: *\$150,000 Byrne 2001*

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Utah is in the process of completing several new information systems. These include: a new offender management systems, a re-write of the criminal history repository, a new juvenile information system and a new court management system. We are hoping to acquire the assistance of a consultant that could update our record improvement plan by leveraging our new technologies.

PROJECT: **COMSTAT Pilot Project**

GOAL: Facilitate local agency data sharing
Provide data statewide to aid law enforcement in their crime fighting efforts

OBJECTIVE: Implement a COMSTAT pilot project

COST: *\$100,000 Byrne 2001 for Provo City PD*

Misdemeanors are the most frequently occurring crimes in the State of Utah. Failure to arrest or service warrants on misdemeanor criminals eliminates the impact of consequences for the largest number of Utah's criminals. Absent of consequences, these small time criminals are more likely to continue their criminal careers graduating up to felonies and progressively more violent crimes. Numerous US cities have learned that aggressively pursuing misdemeanor criminals leads to an overall reduction of crime by intervening early in their criminal careers.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

By using crime mapping, a law enforcement agency can create a visual picture of criminal activity within their jurisdiction. Armed with this information the law enforcement agency can allocate its limited resources to combat crime where it most frequently occurs. Once identified, law enforcement can aggressively pursue these offenders regardless of where they relocate their criminal activity.

Implementation of this proposal will require locating a police agency willing to put into practice the tactical concept of reducing crime by pursuing misdemeanor criminals. Implementation of this proposal can also be directly related to other proposals mentioned such the crime mapping.

Another component of the implementation plan is the servicing of misdemeanor warrants. This would include the upgrade of the Statewide Warrants System to ensure that all warrants on the system are currently active, and "serviceable".

PROJECT: **Obtain Prosecutor Declinations**

GOAL: Improve the quality and completeness of the Criminal History File

OBJECTIVE: Routinely obtain prosecution declinations/use prosecutors to aid in disposition reporting.

COST: ***\$40,000 Byrne 2001 (year two continuation funding)***

In Utah, the prosecutions system has been one of locally elected county officials. Not surprisingly this has meant that the policy and procedures vary considerably between each county. Implementation of a standardized method of information collection and dissemination is extremely difficult in this situation. Often the requirements of the state agencies have been perceived by the counties as unnecessary. In addition, the Bureau of Criminal Identification has lacked sufficient resources to evaluate and include these officials in the criminal history process.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Increase the role of prosecution in the criminal history process by changing the flow of criminal history forms. Develop an information system to allow for the electronic transfer of data from the jails to each prosecutor. Allow the prosecutor to electronically file INFORMATIONS from each office to the applicable court location.

PROJECT: **Statewide Implementation of NIBRS**

GOAL: Include state and local law enforcement in the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

OBJECTIVE: Assist law enforcement in converting to the NIBRS

COST: ***\$67,069 Byrne 2001***

Although summary data on criminal events will provide the necessary information for uniform crime reporting purposes, it does not capture and make available much of the valuable incident based information that is generated. The FBI has adopted NIBRS as the standard and is encouraging state and local law enforcement to do the same. We are in the process of completing grant applications with Salt Lake County, and Orem City. With the addition of Salt Lake City, Utah will have most of the largest cities in Utah reporting NIBRS. It is perceived that this will be the last request for funding, and includes a request for Bountiful, the last jurisdiction with population over 30,000.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Local law enforcement agencies will continue to update their information systems to NIBRS compliant systems. Also, computer servers and laptops will be purchased for state and local law enforcement agencies to utilize Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD) technology. By implementing NIBRS systems with CDPD technology and mobile computers, officers are able to more efficiently gather and update information, and have faster access to local, state and national criminal justice databases.

2000 BYRNE FUNDING AND COORDINATION EFFORTS

PROJECT: Improve Fingerprinting Technology

GOAL: Improve fingerprinting technology and statewide identification processes

OBJECTIVE: Integrate live-scan technologies into the booking process to increase the timeliness and quality of fingerprints.

COST: \$150,000 Byrne 2000

Since the late 1980s the Department of Public Safety has been engaged in the development of the Western Area Identification Network (WIN). This cooperative project has enabled Utah along with California, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Nevada to purchase an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). With the use of this technology, Utah has greatly improved its ability to identify and track criminals.

The first characteristic of a useful AFIS system is the ability of Law Enforcement to use this technology to identify suspects or solve crime. These identifications rest with the quality of the prints. Only when the prints are of high quality can we expect latent searches to yield suspects and the 10-print searches to provide real identification information.

The second characteristic of a useful AFIS system is the speed with which the identifications can be made. Early identification aids laws enforcement, stops early release of identified criminals, and provides critical information to the enforcement agencies as suspects pass through the criminal justice system.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

The purpose of the new WIN *Rainbow* initiative is to increase the quality of fingerprints and to speed the identification of suspects by greatly enhancing and standardizing fingerprinting technology within the State. To accomplish this objective WIN in conjunction with the State of Utah will purchase and install all new fingerprinting equipment at both the central site (Department of Public Safety) and in Salt Lake, Davis, Weber and Utah Counties. In addition to purchasing hardware, software must be developed within the Department of Public Safety to interface the new fingerprinting technology to the existing criminal history file.

PROJECT: Justice Court Automation

GOAL: Improve the quality and completeness of the Criminal History File

OBJECTIVE: Provide direct access to criminal history data by court personnel.
Complete a plan to automate Utah's 129 Justice Courts, Automate two larger Justice Courts

COST(1): \$ 51,000 2000 Byrne

The current court system does not provide access to the criminal history file for justice court judges or justice court clerks. Often the data is transferred from BCI and loaded into the criminal history file before problems with data quality are found. Lack of interaction between the justice court system and the criminal history file produces omissions and errors in both files. Currently, local justice courts are not connected to the State Court's computer system nor

have access to the State's Criminal Justice databases.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN(1):

Develop a plan for the Utah Justice Court to standardize reporting of criminal history, driver's license, warrants and financial information.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN(2):

Integrate the existing criminal history file with the justice court's case management system. This can be accomplished through the purchase of a communications gateway from each court to the state's criminal history repository. Also, a plan for providing Wide Area Network (WAN) access to local Justice Courts. This will allow Justice Courts to access and update criminal justice databases.

The development and completion of this plan will ensure accurate and complete disposition reporting from Utah's Justice Courts to the state criminal history file, statewide warrants system and driver's license systems.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN(3):

Use technology extract data from 5-10 of the Justice Courts. Combine this data and make it available over the INTERNET for use by the criminal justice system.

PROJECT: **Research Missing Dispositions**

GOAL: Improve the quality and completeness of the Criminal History File

OBJECTIVE: Research and update missing dispositions.
Increase the quality and timeliness of fingerprint data through the use of education and live-scan technology.

COST: \$40,256 NCHIP
\$80,000 Byrne 2000

The success of the 1989 through 2000 research efforts have increase the felony disposition reporting rate to over 90 percent. Additional resources are being allocated to this function to ensure that the felony reporting rate remain high. A new initiative is underway to improve the disposition reporting rate of misdemeanors.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Although 1996 and 2000 NCHIP funds have most recently been used to maintain the researchers, Byrne funds will be used to continue paying contract workers to research missing felony dispositions for the years 1989- present as well as for cases involving child abuse, domestic violence, crimes against women and probable felonies. Funds will also be utilized to implement process improvements that result from research conducted. This will include training personnel involved with criminal justice data and programming updates to the repository.

PROJECT: **Implementation of O-TRACK**

GOAL: Improve the quality and completeness of the Criminal History File

OBJECTIVE: Improve the ability to track dispositions, current legal status and custodial history.

COST: \$500,000 NCHIP

A goal of the Byrne grant program is to enhance the quality, completeness and accessibility of the nation's criminal history record systems. The Utah Department of Corrections has an important role to play in improving the quality, accuracy, and completeness of Utah's criminal history records. Corrections is the source of information about offender custody and parole and probation supervision, especially information about time served in prison or under supervision.

Utah Department of Corrections has an old, out-dated offender tracking data base which is the source of the state's information on offender custody and probation and parole supervision. This data base is cumbersome and transfer of custody information from Corrections to the criminal history repository is now done with paper reports and manual data entry. The old data base cannot support electronic transfer of information.

Corrections is currently in the process of updating and rewriting the entire data base. As part of this on-going and long-term project, Corrections is working with the Utah State Board of Pardons and Parole to capture data about offender prison sentences, time served in prison, and Board decisions.

In Utah, the Board of Pardons and Parole has the authority to set time served in prison, within sentence ranges, and determine when sentences will expire and when parole and prison jurisdiction will terminate. This information is vital to the Utah criminal justice system. The proposed project will develop a data base to track all information relating to offender sentences, time served in prison, parole decisions, and parole violation returns to prison. In addition, the project will assist all parts of the criminal justice system in tracking offender sentence expiration dates.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Corrections is currently contracting with a data base development consulting firm, INFORMIX, to develop its new data base. The implementation plan for this project would involve working, through contract, with INFORMIX to automate the collection and transfer of sentencing and parole information.

Consultants would be used to design and program the data base to store this information. They would also design data collection screens to be used by Corrections' and Board of Pardons and Parole staff. Data to be collected would include:

- Prison sentence
- Sentence start date
- Commitment date
- Parole date
- Termination date
- Sentence expiration date
- Parole hearing date and decision
- Credit for time served before sentencing
- Time tolled for absconding from parole supervision

PROJECT: **Audit of the Criminal History File**

GOAL: Improve the quality and completeness of the Criminal History File

OBJECTIVE: Complete a comprehensive data quality audit of the Criminal History File

COST: \$25,000 in state funds

The completed audits have been valuable to the operation of the criminal history upgrade process. Through the use of these audits, problems have been defined, and improvements have been made to the Criminal History File. The Commission has hired a staff auditor to conduct these audits

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Contract with an outside agency to trace data through the system including courts, prosecutors and law enforcement to verify the accuracy and completeness of the data.

PROJECT: **Maintain the Criminal Justice Data Dictionary**

GOAL: Improve the quality and completeness of the Criminal History File
Provide data statewide to aid law enforcement in their crime fighting efforts

OBJECTIVE: Maintain a comprehensive data dictionary to be used for all future criminal justice information system designers.

COST:

Lack of common data standards for identification, offense codes or common procedures for handling forms continues to cause confusion and data losses throughout the criminal justice system. A unified data dictionary with common codes, data structures and tabled data will aid in data collection and the improve data quality.

Lack of coherent definition is especially pronounced in the court system. The State of Utah does not have a comprehensive list of offenses which courts and prosecutors can use. This inhibits the electronic filing of reports. More importantly, the quality of data in the Criminal History File is compromised by redundant and misleading coding.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Responsibility for definitions and maintenance of data tables will assigned to appropriate agencies. The data dictionary will continue to be improved and expanded. The Offense Table will also be rewritten and standardized. To maintain and improve the Offense Table along the lines of the forgoing objectives, the following activities need to be accomplished:

PROJECT: **COUNTY AUTOMATION PLAN**

The electronic county model maximizes the electronic transfer of information both within and between organizations, as data follows the defendant through the criminal justice system. This model is planned for metropolitan Utah which consists of Utah, Salt Lake, Davis and Weber

Counties and includes over 78 percent of Utah's population. In some agencies, implementation of this plan requires an entire systems re-write. In others, only the "interface" piece is missing to complete the transfer between agencies.

GOAL: Improve the quality and completeness of the Criminal History File

OBJECTIVE: The electronic exchange of information between the county booking agencies and the county prosecutor keyed on the offense tracking number.

The inability to electronically transfer data or share information between the sheriff offices and the county attorneys often means that prosecutors must re-enter data. This can lead to missing declinations, and poor data quality. Most of the identification and arrest information collected by the county sheriff is needed by the county attorney. By supporting the development of data systems that allow data to be transferred from the sheriff's office directly to the prosecutor we encourage the accurate reporting of data, decrease the likelihood of missing declinations, and increase the likelihood that the Offense Tracking Number will be available to court personnel at the time of filing.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Encourage counties to develop automated systems that transfer or share data between the county prosecutor and the county sheriff.

GOAL: Improve the quality and completeness of the Criminal History File

OBJECTIVE: Routinely obtain prosecution declinations/use prosecutors to aid in disposition reporting.
Create an integrated system for prosecutor case management.

Criminal history data is often lost early in the process because booking officials send the Offense Tracking Form to the wrong court. In addition, the criminal history processes lack reliable data because prosecutors cannot change or add charges to those on the Offense Tracking Form. Prosecution in Utah is mainly a county function. This has hampered attempts to incorporate prosecution in the criminal history process and create uniform procedures. This objective is aimed at decreasing system fragmentation and improving our ability to capture declinations. In Utah, the prosecutions system has been one of locally elected county officials. Not surprisingly this has meant that the policy and procedures vary considerably between each county. Implementation of a standardized method of information collection and dissemination is extremely difficult in this situation. Often the requirements of the state agencies have been perceived by the counties as unnecessary. In addition, the Bureau of Criminal Identification has lacked sufficient resources to evaluate and include these officials in the criminal history process. Courts in Utah are also diverse, in Salt Lake County alone there are many Circuit and Justice Court Judges. This has made our current process of sending the Offense Tracking Forms directly from jails to the correct court nearly impossible. Loss of the OTN form makes the eventual match of the arrest and disposition a overwhelming manual task.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

We will enhance the role of prosecution in the criminal history process by automating their case management system. With a new system, the booking agencies will send the arrest data (OTN forms) directly from the jail to each county prosecutor. When the prosecutor receives the data electronically it will ensure that every arrest is reported properly and will ensure that the

OTN number will be available to the court at the time of filing, or the prosecutor can transmit declinations directly to the repository.

GOAL: Improve the quality and completeness of the Criminal History File

OBJECTIVE: Integrate live-scan technologies into the booking process to increase the timeliness and quality of fingerprints.

Since the late-eighties the Department of Public Safety has been engaged in the development of the Western Area Identification Network. This nine state cooperative project has enable Utah along with California, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Nevada to purchase an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). The primary aim the AFIS is to identify suspects or solve crime. These identifications rest with the quality of the prints. Only when the prints are of high quality can the latent searches yield suspects and the 10-print searches provide real identification information. Secondly, the AFIS can be used to speed the identification process. Early identification aids laws enforcement, stops early release of identified felons, and provides critical information to the enforcement agencies as suspects pass through the criminal justice system.

Currently, fingerprint verified identification of the arrested can require three weeks to be completed by the Utah Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Identification. The LIVE-SCAN project would provide local law enforcement agencies with the capability of using new technology during the fingerprinting and identification process. It will also greatly enhance the quality of fingerprints in the AFIS, and speed the identification of suspects. The following problems have been identified with the current manual fingerprinting and booking process:

The traditional inked and rolled printing process is very slow. Each suspect's fingerprints are rolled three times. One card is generated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the second card is provided to the Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Identification (BCI) and the third card is for the booking agency. In Salt Lake County, for example, it takes approximately 15 minutes to roll one set of fingerprints. Usually the quality of the fingerprints decreases as each print is taken. The first and best card is usually retained by the booking agency. The second card is sent to BCI and used for identification and input into AFIS. The last and poorest quality card is sent to the Federal Bureau of Identification. Hence cards are often returned to the booking agencies because of poor fingerprint quality and our identification databases are populated by second or third quality prints. While live-scan technology increases the speed of the identification it does not provide the technology do the identification. Early, positive identification of those arrested decreases the chances of releasing dangerous suspects and greatly increases the likelihood of capturing declinations or dispositions.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Coordinate and fund county integration of live-scan technology into their current booking system. *Electronically transmit the fingerprint cards to the Bureau of Criminal Identification.* Provide counties with and EWS terminal to complete the fingerprint identification process within the county. This would allow prosecutors and courts to use the identification/ finger print data and speed the entry of this arrest data into the repository.

PROJECT: Link county jails together/ Provide Victim Notification Database (Pilot Project)

GOAL: Facilitate local agency data sharing

Provide data statewide to aid law enforcement in their crime fighting efforts

OBJECTIVE: Connect county jail using new technology

COST:

Currently, local law enforcement agencies or state agencies do not know who is in jail at any given time. Under this proposal, a pilot project would be developed to allow the sharing of this information.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Using technology developed by the University of South Carolina, jails would be linked together through the INTERNET to provide accurate and timely information on who is currently in jail, along with information on the victims associated with each offender. This data could then be shared among law enforcement agencies and victim rights organizations to aid timely notification of victims.

PROJECT: Crime Mapping

GOAL: Provide data statewide to aid law enforcement in their crime fighting efforts.

OBJECTIVE: Provide mapping technology to local law enforcement agencies

COST:

Crime mapping (the practice of marking a criminal event and its location of occurrence on a map) enables a law enforcement agency to view the location and type of crime that is occurring within their jurisdiction. The product for an agency using crime mapping is the ability to visually display where criminal activity is most frequently occurring, the time the criminal occurrence took place as well as the type of crime committed. In practice, law enforcement can use crime mapping as a guide for officer deployment, to present a clearer picture of crime in their jurisdiction, to enhance public safety by increasing patrols in high crime locations and to better prepare officers to deal with the crime specific to their patrol.

Law enforcement can do crime mapping without computer mapping technology. However, producing maps electronically allows the agency to better manage large amounts of information each day as well as the production of timely and accurate crime maps. The speed and completeness of data generated by current crime mapping technology raises the value of mapping to that of a vital tactical and strategic tool law enforcement can use on a daily basis.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

A local law enforcement agency will be selected to act as a pilot agency for the implementation of crime mapping. It will be required that this agency use mapping to the best of their ability as a tactical aid in their daily business. Funding will be provided to planners within the selected jurisdiction or directly to the law enforcement agency to aid in the mapping development. Cost will include mapping software, costs associated with data extraction from the selected agency's Jail Management Systems to the spatial analysis software and any training required for users of the crime mapping software. Periphery costs might include: a computer, and

printer.

Following the purchase and delivery of all software, hardware, data extraction requirements and training; timely and accurate crime maps will be produced by the pilot agency and used as tactical crime prevention and crime solving tools. After one year of actual crime mapping the agencies pilot program will be evaluated. The findings of the evaluation will determine the value of delivering crime mapping technology to other law enforcement agencies.

PROJECT: **800 Mhz radio communications**

GOAL: Allow for efficient voice and data communications between agencies

OBJECTIVE: Help implement 800 MHz Land Mobile Communications

COST: \$?? State Funds

Because new local and statewide UHF frequencies are unavailable and the FCC is splitting the narrow band frequencies under the UHF and VHF spectrum, the criminal justice system is beginning to convert their UHF and VHF land mobile radio communication environment to an 800 MHz land mobile radio communication system. Instead of throwing current and future budget monies towards technology that will not meet the current or future department growth, we will begin the conversion now. 800 MHz equipment such as controllers, trunked site systems, or intelligent repeaters which may be construed as primary infrastructure equipment.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Using the partnership already developed in the formulation of UCAN. The system will continue to purchase technologies that will allow us to purchase 800MHz equipment.

PROJECT: **Criminal Justice Data Warehouse**

GOAL: Provide data statewide to aid law enforcement in their crime fighting efforts.

OBJECTIVE: Create a Criminal Justice Data Warehouse

COST:

Statistical data necessary to evaluate the flow of information through the criminal justice system is lacking. By compiling data in a centralized database policy makers would have the ability to pin point problem areas.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Using new technologies compile data required to gather the necessary information. These technologies would include; relational database technologies, "end user" analytical tools , statistical analysis software.

PROJECT: **Local Law Enforcement Connectivity**

GOAL: Provide data statewide to aid law enforcement in their crime fighting efforts.

OBJECTIVE: Provide Connectivity to Local Law Enforcement Agencies Record Management Systems

COST:

Currently, local law enforcement agencies are hampered by the lack of detailed information about current cases that are being investigate by geographically contagious agencies. It has been suggested that this has lead to fewer cases being cleared, and inefficient use of investigative resources.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Partner with law enforcement software vendors to allow gateways to connect the different database together.

PROJECT: NCIC 2000

GOAL: Provide data statewide to aid law enforcement in their crime fighting efforts.

OBJECTIVE: Upgrade network hardware and software to implement NCIC 2000

COST:

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Utah is implementing NCIC 2000 in a phased approach. The addition of the additional data elements required for NCIC 2000 should be complete very soon. There are other components that will require additional funding. These would include the ability to handle graphics, photographs and fingerprints. We will need to purchase scanners and printers and other equipment in order to fully implement these features. We will also need to hire contract programmers to assist with the implementation.

Priority #8 - Improve Training and Investigative Skills of Law Enforcement Officers

In recent years this funding priority has been one of the most beneficial in terms of providing direct and immediate support to law enforcement agencies throughout the State. Strategic planning for administrators; video training broadcast to officers throughout the State; and crime scene investigation training and equipment projects are all programs which have been funded under this priority. The number of applications submitted increases every year, especially for crime scene investigation/emerging technology funding. The 2001 strategy will include continuation funding for crime scene investigations & emerging technology.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Crime Scene Investigation/Emerging Technology

Most recipients of Crime Scene Investigation grant funds pursued additional training for their officers by sending them to the Utah State Basic and Advanced Crime Scene Academy and/or other crime scene training conferences. Equipment and supplies purchased included time lapse VCR's, night vision scopes, radios, fuming hoods, evidence kits, tire and footprint kits, surveillance systems, lap-top computers, scanners, digital and 35mm cameras, and photo processing supplies.

2001 FUNDING

Crime Scene Investigation/Emerging Technology

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #16 - \$50,000)

This program has been very popular among Utah's law enforcement community. Grants funded under this program area have been largely one year awards with new applicants receiving first priority in the allocation process. This policy has allowed many different law enforcement agencies access to grant funds without a significant waiting period. A majority of grants have been issued to smaller agencies in rural Utah where tax bases are burdened simply providing funds to meet basic law enforcement needs. Since the creation of this grant program, 45 different law enforcement agencies in Utah have received CSI/ET grant funds. Of that number, 16 have received funding in at least two different years. Over \$951,578 has been awarded to subgrantees under the CSI/ET program to date.

Surplus Property Distribution Program Abstract

Addition of New Program - (Program purpose #16 \$130,100)

BACKGROUND:

Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM) is the only entity in state government that brings all the response agencies together via programs of disaster prevention, preparedness, and chemical weapons stockpile coordination. In addition, Governor Leavitt has designated CEM as "the single point of contact for, and the state counterpart to, the federal National Domestic Preparedness Office, and in this role the division constitutes the Utah Center for Domestic Preparedness." In accordance with its statutory powers, the division will "coordinate and fulfill the consequence management planning, training, and exercise requirements of the Utah emergency management and first response community." The director of CEM also serves on the Olympic Command Board to participate in developing the anti-terrorism plan linked to the 2002 Winter Games and Paralympics.

The newly established National Domestic Preparedness Office is housed within the FBI, and will assume overall responsibility for coordinating the government's efforts to prepare America's communities for terrorist incidents involving weapons of mass destruction. The Center will be a focal point for helping communities prepare for attacks, and it will offer them a new, more streamlined process for getting federal assistance.

The Center will coordinate the establishment of training standards to meet the needs of first responders. It will also focus on the critical issue of equipment, to identify local needs and develop a standardized list for communities across the country. The Center will work directly with an advisory group of local law enforcement, fire departments, emergency medical services, hospitals, public health organizations, and state and local officials.

Excess Property Program for Law Enforcement: Under Section 1033 of the National Defense

Authorization Act for fiscal year 1997, the secretary of defense may transfer to federal and state agencies personal property from the Department of Defense (DoD) "for use by agencies engaged in law enforcement activities." Governor Leavitt designated State Surplus Property to provide state 1033 coordination.

CEM and State Surplus Property have agreed to join forces in providing personal property to state and local law enforcement agencies with equipment and supplies needed to be prepared against terrorist acts and weapons of mass destruction. State, county, and city law enforcement agencies as well as task forces may request needed DoD property.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

State and local law enforcement agencies need a variety of equipment and supplies in order to respond to a wide range of violent crimes as well as preparing to respond to violent crimes and terrorist incidents (weapons of mass destruction.) Although there is a federal "Excess Property Program" which could provide this property, State Surplus Property does not have enough resources (given the increased requirements in effectively managing the 1033 distribution program) to also manage this distribution program. The Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management is responsible for preparing communities for terrorist incidents - but without basic and specialized equipment, the emergency response agencies will be unable to implement their training.

While our crime rates has been declining, high-profile incidents of violence in Utah and the nation continue to cause terror in our communities. During the last few years, we have seen several violent incidents in Utah, including the following:

- Three anti-government extremists shot and killed an officer in Colorado and wounded a San Juan County deputy in Utah during May, 1998. Two extremists were found dead but the other one has never been located.
- Woman diagnosed with schizophrenia shot and killed one woman, and wounded one man at the Triad Center in Salt Lake City on January 14, 1999.
- Man diagnosed with schizophrenia shot and killed two victims, and wounded four others (including a police officer) at the LDS Family History Library in Salt Lake City on April 15, 1999.
- One member of an anti-government group shot and severely wounded an officer who was trying to evict the man in Beaver County during September 1999.
- Eighteen police-involved shootings have occurred during calendar year 1999 with 15 deaths.
- A gunman under the influence of meth went on shooting rampage that left two people dead at Chevy's Restaurant during the Spring of 2000
- During the first six months of 2000, there was a string of violent robberies at Hispanic-owned businesses in Salt Lake City. These robberies involved the use of firearms and the use or threatened use of physical violence specifically targeting Hispanic businesses. These crime put many families and communities in fear for their safety.
- On-going gang violence, especially drive-by shootings.

In Utah, the 2002 Winter Olympic Winter Games and Paralympics bring with them the possibility of terrorist incidents. Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) include nuclear, radiological, biological, and chemical weapons. These may be used by terrorists at any time, however, there is general concern that the 2002 Winter Games venues in Utah will be a particular target.

Without question, a growing vulnerability to terrorist threats involving WMD exists in Utah.

Recent assessments by the Utah Public Safety Olympic Command in preparation for 2002 indicate that the current level of preparedness in Utah's public safety agencies to deal with a terrorist/WMD incident is diminished. This represents a gap that must be closed before Utah may safely welcome the world to a state that is well-prepared to meet the anticipated terrorist threat. As Utah represents the United States in hosting the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, it is imperative that we ensure our capability to effectively meet the terrorist/WMD consequence management responsibility.

Utah cannot wait until the violence and terrorist problems become bigger and more widespread to address these problems. Federal and state governments have recognized that the threat of terrorism is real, and they readily acknowledge that law enforcement and public safety officials must work together to combat it. Leaders realize that adequate systems are not in place to meet this threat, including the need for basic and specialized equipment. Many agencies do not have the resources to buy equipment necessary to adequately respond to violent incidents.

While the equipment is available to local law enforcement now, there is no mechanism to 1) identify equipment needed by law enforcement agencies statewide, and 2) obtain and distribute the property in the most cost effective way possible. Agencies who persist on their own have been able to obtain nearly new equipment for little or no charge. Most agencies, however, do not have the time or manpower to take advantage of DoD surplus property.

During the Crime Reduction Conference held in St. George last year, local law enforcement complained that it is almost impossible for them to obtain needed equipment through surplus property - nationally or locally. This was also a topic of discussion during the March 2000 EDI Chiefs and Sheriff's meeting. The property that is available is not well-advertised, and the officers don't have time to routinely drive to surplus property sites and inspect all the equipment.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

In response to an identified need, DPS/CEM will establish an Excess Property Program to procure equipment and supplies for use by state and local law enforcement authorities at little or no cost so they can respond to violent crimes and terrorist incidents.

Program staff will consult with law enforcement agencies statewide and develop a comprehensive list of needed equipment and supplies. They would then obtain this property through DoD, and distribute it to the requesting agency.

The Utah Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management (CEM) and State Surplus Property have agreed to join forces in providing state and local law enforcement agencies with basic and specialized equipment and supplies needed to assist them with all law enforcement activities, and especially against incidents of violence and terrorism. CEM will be responsible for the day-to-day project management, hiring and supervising the personnel needed to implement this property distribution program. The program staff will meet with chiefs and sheriffs at association meetings, regional training meetings, and make one-on-one contacts to identify needs.

The staff will be housed at CEM facilities at the Utah National Guard's Camp Williams where there is space to store the DoD property obtained through this program. DPS already has a long-term lease at Camp Williams so there will be no cost for this space assessed against the grant. The CEM staff will assist in obtaining the property and manage it through inventory safeguards and procedures. They will also coordinate the distribution of the property.

Section 1033 of the Department of Defense Act ensures that state and local law enforcement agencies have first choice of surplus property, after federal agencies' requests have been filled. We have to take advantage of this opportunity to obtain nearly new and used property to benefit law enforcement.

State Surplus Property will remain as the official Section 1033 contact agency for DoD distribution. They will use their current buyers to locate requested equipment and supplies, and arrange for shipping.

CEM is charged with addressing preparedness for, response to, recovery from, and mitigation of the rising terrorist threat and is in the process of developing a comprehensive threat analysis.

Training will be provided by CEM to ensure that law enforcement and public safety personnel are able to protect the citizens of Utah. As a result of the training, state and local agencies will no doubt identify more equipment and supplies needed in order to prepare for, and respond to terrorist incidents.

Examples of available property include helmets, body armor, photographic equipment and supplies, generators, office furniture, computers, cars, trucks snow cats, helicopters, fixed wing aircraft, camouflage gear, night vision goggles, and protective clothing such as boots, gloves, and coats.

Similar programs have been established in several states, including Pennsylvania, Colorado, and Georgia. The Georgia Excess Property Program was implemented in 1991 and has since distributed over \$71 million in excess property to state and local law enforcement agencies. Georgia acquires DoD excess property and distributes it to their law enforcement agencies. Previously, the program only applied to counter-drug efforts but the language now includes a focus on counter-terrorism.

As a result of the Excess Property Program, state and local agencies will be better equipped to respond to all sorts of criminal incidents, including terrorism. Funds will be needed for personnel, travel/training, equipment, transportation of property, and supplies and operating.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

Goal: Raise the level of preparedness of state and local law enforcement agencies to respond to a wide range of criminal incidents, including violent acts and actual terrorist threats.

Objective: Implement and maintain an Excess Property Program to distribute excess Department of Defense property to state and local law enforcement agencies.

Activities:

- Develop job descriptions for Excess Property Program manager and office technician positions and obtain approval for these positions. This will be done prior to the grant start date.
- Announce, recruit, interview, and hire the manager and office technician (July 2000)
- Train and equip the manager and office technician (August 2000)

- Manager and office technician will develop mechanism to identify property needs of state and local law enforcement agencies by attending meetings, making telephone calls, sending out surveys, and meeting with contacts one-on-one.
- Property staff will coordinate with Surplus Property staff to locate and transport needed property to Camp Williams for storage, inventory control, and distribution.

Performance Measures:

A. Administrative measures:

- Track hiring, equipping, and training of program staff
- Track the number of agencies requesting property, the property requested, cost for transporting the property, the property distributed and to whom, and the estimated value of the property obtained on a monthly basis.

B. Impact measures:

- Survey participants to determine how the property has assisted them with their day-to-day law enforcement responsibilities as well as responding to violent crime and terrorist incidents.
- Survey program participants to determine how to improve the identification of needed equipment and their satisfaction level after participating in this program.

Priority #9 - Enhance Crime Lab Evidence Analysis Capabilities

The Utah State Crime Lab system is an essential element in the law enforcement community. Every law enforcement agency and judicial system in the state is affected by criminalists' ability to properly analyze evidence submitted. Last year Utah's Lab system analyzed evidence from over 4,036 cases. The 2001 strategy includes continuation funding for the new satellite Crime Lab in Price and funding to hire and train a questioned documents examiner.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Eastern Utah Criminalistics Laboratory

A Byrne grant was awarded on July 1, 1998 providing the necessary funding to establish a satellite crime lab in Price, Utah. This lab is located on the campus of the College of Eastern Utah. Remodeling work has been completed. A criminalists has been hired to staff this lab and has moved with his family to Price City. This lab is open and fully functional. Many law enforcement agencies are benefitting from the opening of this rural crime lab. Officers are able to travel to the lab and back within a few hours rather than traveling to Salt Lake City which added an additional 150 miles to their trip.

Questioned Document Examiner

A questioned document examination is a forensic science, and involves handwriting comparisons, typewriting comparisons, physical alterations to a document and many variations on this theme. Questions involving indentations, erasures and alterations can be answered with careful use of lighting, photography, and simple, nondestructive chemicals in the document examination laboratory. Infrared and ultraviolet photography is used to answer

questions that remain mysteries under normal lighting. Questioned document examiners cannot determine gender, age, or whether or not the writer was left or right-handed

Documents that are routinely examined include forged checks (60 percent of all cases), medical records, bank documents, titles, drivers' licences, social security cards, wills, deeds, income tax records, time sheets, anonymous letters, etc. Crimes that may require questioned document examination include fraud, homicides, rapes, burglaries, etc.

During 2000 the Questioned Document Examiner position has been hired and ongoing training is taking place. Since this project is only six months into its first year of funding much of the training, equipment and supplies are still to be procured. However, the position is serving the forensic needs of the state while the program evolves.

Chemistry Section Upgraded

During August 1999, the Salt Lake Lab located at the Department of Public Safety (DPS) was given approval to almost double the size of the lab by expanding into office space previously housing the Bureau of Criminal Identification. Just one month later, DPS was finally able to sign a lease agreement with Ogden City for new space for the Ogden Lab at the old Defense Depot Ogden. Weber State University, which housed the lab for many years, asked more than two years ago that the lab be relocated so the university could use the lab space for classrooms.

Grant funds partially offset the costs to remodel the DDO lab space but all remodeling for the Salt Lake Lab is being paid for with Crime Lab funds saved from an open criminalists position. 2000 Byrne grant fund purchased needed workbenches for the Salt Lake Lab or for technical crime lab equipment for both the Salt Lake Lab and the Ogden Lab. This one year project, still in progress, has provided much of the equipment outlined in the grant including: DNA Workbenches and the Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer (GC/MS). All other items are on order and will be delivered prior to the conclusion of this one year project.

2001 FUNDING

Eastern Utah Criminalistics Laboratory

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #15-A \$75,000)

For many years law enforcement agencies from Eastern Utah have been requesting a crime lab "close to home". A number of agencies are located far enough from the state's current labs that two days are required of an officer submitting evidence. With the existence of this new lab, they have cut their time considerably. There is no change in funding amount this year. The \$75,000 outlined above primarily represents the cost of one full-time employee and ongoing equipment costs.

Questioned Document Examiner Abstract

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #15-A \$75,000)

As Utah's contracted Questioned Document Examiner approaches retirement it is necessary to hire and train a replacement. Additionally, the increasing need for this service is not being adequately met by the limited hours the current examiner is able to give. In the second year of funding the Department of Public Safety will use 2001 Byrne funds to continue the training for their new Questioned Document Examiner as outlined in their original grant. Also, outlined in the grant and continued on 2001 will be the acquisition of supplies, contract service, and

equipment to fully implement this project.

Chemistry Section Upgrade

Discontinue funding - (Program Purpose #15-A \$161,000)

With the ever increasing needs of crime lab support in criminal investigations it has become necessary to expand the facilities and services of Utah's crime labs. While much of the remodeling and expansion recently undertaken was necessary it placed an added burden on resource to purchase the required equipment for each site. This one year project served to greatly enhance the expanded crime lab system in Utah. It is certain that in the future additional funds for projects such as this will be requested.

Priority #10 - Reduce Delay in Utah's Court System

The court delay reduction priority was new to the Utah strategy in the 1998 grant year. Funding will be equal to FY2000 in this priority for the 2001 grant year in order to continue the Court Delay Reduction program and to provide Drug Courts and Domestic Violence courts with additional case managers.

YEAR IN REVIEW

Court Delay Reduction

In the past year the project was dedicated to determining the severity of delay by law enforcement in sending referrals and the time involved with the court's intake process in the juvenile justice system. On average law enforcement agencies take twenty-five (25) days from the time of arrest to send a referral to the juvenile court compared with ten (10) days allowed by state code. National recommended time standards indicate a juvenile court intake officer should decide within thirty-five (35) days whether to file the case in court or resolve the case through non-judicial agreement. 29% of the cases in Utah exceeded the 35-day standard. In addition it was determined that 40% of all juvenile cases filed in Utah are not disposed of within the recommended 45 days from the filing date.

In an effort to resolve these court delay problems the project has every District Court in the State working on a case management project for the first time in recent years. Also, the first Case Management Conference was held that involved court executives, presiding judges, clerks of the court and local attorneys. It was the only known opportunity where administration, i.e. court executives and clerks and presiding judges, have worked together to solve case management issues on an individual district basis. Over 60,000 inactive court cases including small claims were either dismissed or moved to the next scheduled event during this grant period. Average days pending for all cases went from 609 days in July 1999 to 287 days in October 1999. This reduction was due in large measure to a concerted effort to close inactive cases. By so doing, judges are now able to focus on the cases which require active case management.

Project management began scheduling workshops for court executives and judges beginning in the fall of 1999. As a preliminary effort surveys were sent to all district and juvenile judges and court management teams. These surveys included a questionnaire assessing an overview of individual court jurisdictions, practices and procedures, as well as an assessment of current case flow. The response rate exceeded 50% from all segments. The information gleaned from these surveys will serve as the foundation for the design of the new delay reduction program.

The Case Management Flow Survey results compiled by the project covered both Utah Juvenile Court Judges and Attorneys; and Utah District Court Judges and Attorneys.

Domestic Violence and Drug Court Case Managers

Grant funding was secured in an effort to meet critical personnel needs for two of Utah's specialty courts. In both the Drug Court and Domestic Violence court case loads had reached a point where one judge was not able to hear all cases. Case managers were hired to some consistency in the management and tracking of offenders. The drug Court program offers a four phase intervention strategy that was offered to more than 241 participants in the 1999 Byrne grant year. There were approximately 90 graduates during the year with no re-arrests. The Drug Court hopes to service 300 clients next year. Continued expansion of drug courts throughout the state is gaining more and more momentum.

There were 406 domestic violence misdemeanor cases filed in the Salt Lake Department of Third District Court in the final period of last year. Salt Lake City performed a study of the effectiveness of domestic violence treatment. Data suggests the number served is less than anticipated, as arrests have decreased by about 25% over the past year. It is believed that the consistent adjudication of domestic violence offenders has contributed to this decline. A study on Domestic Violence Court was prepared by Brigham Young University. The University study supports the belief that those defendants who enter treatment are less likely to recidivate over those who do not.

2001 FUNDING

Court Delay Reduction

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #10 - \$71,000)

Continuation funding will be provided to ensure the goals and objectives outlined for the third, and final, year of funding will be available. Due to delays experienced in hiring personnel, a third year of funding was determined to be necessary for what began originally as a two year project.

Domestic Violence and Drug Court Case Managers

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #10 - \$71,000)

Continuation funding will be provided to ensure the goals and objectives outlined will be accomplished. They will continue to create a case management structure and process timely and effective tracking of defendants in Domestic Violence and Drug Courts. This will be accomplished by maintaining community task forces for Domestic Violence and Drug Courts. The courts will track and monitor defendants convicted of a misdemeanor who are sentenced to counseling but are not being supervised by another agency.

Priority #11 - Reduce White-Collar Crime

No changes are being proposed in this priority area for the 2001 funding cycle.

YEAR IN REVIEW

The white-collar forensic lab grant was awarded July 1, 1998 and its first year was largely

consumed with start-up activities. Since a "forensic specialist" was a new position in state government, the Department of Human Resource Management had to complete an extensive review and justification process that consumed eight weeks. Once the position was established, the job was posted. Several applicants applied and on January 15, 1999 an experienced individual was hired to fill this position.

As of the end of the grant year the lab had closed 60 cases and still had 38 active cases ranging from theft to child pornography to tax fraud. The Utah AG narrowly missed their objective of 80 case referrals for the 1999 grant year with 77 new cases from 7/1/99 thru 6/30/00. Most of these cases were a result of assisting up to 28 state, county and local agencies in 73 separate cases. While working these cases the lab has analyzed 128 CPU's, 179 hard drives, and more than 1130 Discs and CD's. So far 10 arrests have been made with 4 convictions.

An additional benefit of this lab has been a decrease in liability for the Attorney General's Office. Prior to the creation of the lab when computers were seized in conjunction with an investigation it often took agents one to six months to extract information from the computer drives before returning them to their owners. In one case the business owners went out of business and filed for bankruptcy claiming the Attorney General's Office shut them down because computers seized were essential for day to day business operations. With the technology and expertise provided by Byrne grant funding computers are often returned to their owners within two days.

2001 FUNDING

White Collar Technology Forensic Lab

Continuation funding - (Program purpose #6 - \$106,100)

This program will continue to be funded in the 2001 grant year with a slight increase over last year. Continuation funding will be provided to insure the goals and objectives outlined will continue to be achieved. Funding outlined in the 2001 strategy will be used primarily for employee compensation and ongoing program costs.

Priority #12 - Racial and Ethnic Fairness Programs

YEAR IN REVIEW

The Racial and Ethnic Fairness Task Force was formed in March 1996 to examine and address real and perceived bias toward racial and ethnic minorities within Utah's criminal justice system.

The Task Force priority was new to the Utah strategy in the 1998 grant year and led to the creation of this priority area. Although the Racial and Ethnic Fairness Task Force is not seeking Byrne support in 2001 the priority area will be broadened to encompass programs that address the issue of racial and ethnic fairness.

The first of these programs requesting Byrne support in 2001 will be the development of a racial profiling database to track incidences of racial profiling in traffic stops by state law enforcement. This project is seen as a first step toward addressing this issue in a much broader perspective.

2001 FUNDING

Racial and Ethnic Fairness Task Force

Discontinue funding - (Program purpose #16 - \$20,000)

The Task Force has dedicated its efforts to working with law enforcement to understand and address the perceptions about racial bias and profiling that many public hearings participants voiced. The Task Force has heard from Utah law enforcement heads about their own perceptions on issues of race and ethnicity and established a process to collect and analyze data that will provide greater understanding of these issues.

The Racial and Ethnic Task Force was added to the 1998 strategy by amendment using de-obligated funds. The Task Force concluded its study and requested no additional Byrne funding for 2001. The efforts of the Task Force ultimately will affect all aspects of the criminal justice system including, "enforcement, prosecution and adjudication".

Racial Profiling Database Abstract

Addition of New Program - (Program purpose #16 \$12,600)

BACKGROUND:

On June 27, 2000, the ACLU filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court on behalf of 24-year-old Mani Kang of Los Angeles, a Sikh Indian who was stopped by UHP Trooper James Curtis outside of Blanding in May 1999. The lawsuit, filed against the Utah Department of Public Safety, Curtis and other named and unnamed people, alleges that UHP has a policy of racial profiling that violates the Fourth and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and other laws.

Racial profiling has become a heated issue locally and nationally in recent months. Representative Bourdeaux has introduced legislation in the 2001 General Legislative Session which will do the following:

Required race information would be added to the driver license
Established forms, procedures, and reporting requirements to monitor traffic stops among law enforcement officers for a specified number of years
Required each law enforcement agency to adopt a written policy that prohibits the stopping, detention, or search of any person based on race
Required that each law enforcement agency record, retain, and submit information on the racial identity of individuals stopped for traffic violation.

We should report that as of July 1, 2000 the DPS mandated that all drivers licenses now being issued include race information, as provided by the driver. We estimate that it could take up to 5 years for all drivers to obtain a license with race information included. Those individuals that extend their licenses via mail will declare their race in the written application.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

It appears that sometime in the future, DPS will be legislatively mandated to act as the central repository for traffic stop/racial profiling summary statistics submitted by law enforcement agencies. At this time, DPS does not have a database which will allow us to electronically collect these statistics. Without this database, we cannot collect the statistics and therefore could not report on racial profiling to the legislators and other elected officials.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Funds are requested to enable DPS to contract with programmer to develop a WEB-based program which will create the racial profiling database.

We estimate that the contract programmer will need approximately six weeks (40 hours per week) to develop this application. DPS/MIS would contract for these services at \$70 per hour.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

Goal: Monitor traffic stops among law enforcement officers regarding racial profiling.

Objective #1: Develop a WEB-based application which would allow individuals law enforcement agencies to submit their traffic stops/racial profiling statistics

Objective #2: DPS/MIS would provide traffic stop/racial profiling reports upon request

Activities:

- Announce, recruit, interview, and hire a contract programmers (August 1, 2001)
- Programmer will develop a WEB-based application to collect and track traffic stops/racial profiling statistics summary data submitted by law enforcement agencies (August - September 15, 2001).
- DPS/MIS will test the application with ten (10) local law enforcement agencies in order to ensure that it is easy to use and to de-bug the application (October 2001).

Performance Measures:

A. Administrative measures:

- Track hiring of contract programmer
- Track time it takes for the programmer to write the required WEB-based application
- Track the number of agencies which test the computer program

B. Impact measures:

- Survey the law enforcement agencies testing the application to determine ease of use, problems encountered, how the problems were resolved, etc.
- Produce reports based on traffic stops/racial profiling summary statistics submitted by law enforcement agencies.

Priority #13 - Sex Offender Programs

This priority area is designed as a place holder for projects dealing with the special needs of sex offenders. Sex offenders are criminally motivated in ways that greatly differ from other criminal offenders. Recidivism rates for sex offenders tends to be low, at the same time however, it uncertain whether rehabilitative measures attribute to this or not. Programs designed to better assess, treat and track sex offenders should greatly benefit those dealing

with these most challenging of criminal offenders.

2001 FUNDING

Comprehensive Offender Assessment Program Abstract

Addition of New Program - (Program purpose #11 \$45,000)

Problem Statement:

Traditionally, to make recommendations and decisions regarding an offender's level of supervision and treatment, a probation or parole officer interviewed the offender's family members, reviewed police reports, and spoke with those who knew the offender. After collecting the information, the agent usually wrote a narrative report describing the offender, his or her social situation and the circumstances surrounding the offense.

Officers recognize that this approach to offender assessment has weakness. First, it is an uneven approach. The same offender could be treated quite differently by different officers; there is too much discretion on what information is collected and how it is reported. Second, it is unclear as to how the recommendation for the level of supervision was actually derived. Additionally, offenders differ greatly in terms of their level of impulsiveness, persistence, the risks they pose to the public, and their desire to change their behavior. Corrections professionals understand that there are differences among offenders and that a "one size fits all" approach to supervision does not benefit the offender, his or her family, and/or the community.

Another factor complicates this process: many times people working with offenders are guided by their intuition and "gut feeling" as well as professional judgement, which is based on their knowledge and experience with offenders. The use of professional judgement is important and should not be dismissed. However, using a risk/needs assessment can result in better decisions, better offender supervision, and improved outcomes.

Recognizing the need to utilize a reliable assessment to determine the offenders' risk to the community, the Utah Department of Corrections proposes implementing the use of three risk and needs assessments. The first one, the Level of Services Inventory (LSI) will be administered to offenders through the PSI/POST process: the offenders will be all of those referred to AP&P, other than cases involving sexual offenses and Class B misdemeanors. The second and third assessments, the MnSOST-R and the PREDICTS RISK, will be used with sex offenders. The MnSOST-R will assess long-term risk and recidivism and the PREDICTS RISK will assess imminent risk.

Program Description:

Level of Services Inventory:

A formal risk and needs assessment conducted by a qualified professional offers the best method of determining the level of supervision offenders require. In fact, using a classification instrument that is objective, quantifiable, and empirically related to further criminal behavior certainly appears to make a difference in outcomes.

The Level of Service Inventory (LSI) is available to assist correctional staff to make reliable and valid decisions regarding the appropriate level of services for offenders supervised by correctional departments. The LSI is a quantitative survey of attributes of offenders and their situations; the LSI helps predict parole outcome and recidivism one year following release and

success in correctional community correctional centers and institutions.

The LSI is a way of systematically bringing together risk and needs information important to offender treatment planning and for assigning levels of freedom and supervision, in measuring levels of risk and need for security when making community placements, and allocating scarce treatment resources. Currently, UDC has no objective assessment that is used for all offenders; by implementing the LSI, the UDC will provide the Court, the Utah State Prison, and the Board of Pardons with an objective assessment of the defendants risk to re-offend and their need for services. This will assist AP&P to develop comprehensive case management plans for offenders. The use of the LSI will assist staff to more accurately and objectively predict risk and assess the needs of offenders. The implementation process in Utah will begin with Pilot Programs in the Salt Lake and Ogden AP&P Offices, with the use of the assessment to be expanded to other AP&P and CCC offices upon completion of the Pilot Program.

Approximately 2000 LSI's will be done per year through the PSI/POST Process. Additional assessments will be completed by prison staff on inmates prior to release and on probationers directly placed on probation without a PSI.

Additionally, the LSI is administered one time with a reassessment recommended every six months, or at times of critical incidents or violations.

Sex Offender Assessment:

Frequently quoted recidivism statistics are that somewhere between eighty and ninety percent of sex offenders will re-offend. Because sex offenders are not a homogeneous group, generalizing a single re-offense rate is misleading and inaccurate. It is more accurate to examine re-offense patterns for the different categories of sex offenders. At present, the research literature indicates that re-offense rates for untreated sex offenders, who choose victims from within the family unit, range from four to ten percent. Re-offense rates for untreated sex offenders, who primarily target children, range from ten to forty percent and rates for untreated sex offenders who target adult women range from seven to thirty-five percent.

An appropriate assessment incorporates a review of the offender's history, clinical impressions, as well as risk prediction testing utilizing tests that have research validity. The MnSOST-R and the PREDICTS RISK, will help corrections practitioners and contract providers to make supervision, treatment, and release decisions that are the result of a strong evaluative process, rather than an "off the cuff," subjective one.

The MnSOST-R, which was developed in Minnesota, is a long-term risk and recidivism assessment. It is used to determine need for incarceration, need for treatment, and need to be civilly committed as a violent sexual predator. The Department will use the tool for much the same purposes. After a meta-analysis, it appears to be, if not the best, one of the best tools available.

The purpose of the testing is to measure readiness for treatment and chance of success in treatment, but also to determine what level of treatment is needed. Research shows that if an individual is in need of a low level of sex offender treatment and they are given a high level of sex offender treatment, they actually get worse, so appropriate assessment is important.

The MnSOST-R will be used as part of the PSI process; as part of the release from the prison; at successful completion of therapy; upon release from CCCs; and upon release from

supervision. Additionally, the PREDICTS RISK assessment will be used as part of the supervision of the offender; the offenders will be assessed quarterly.

Goals, Objectives, Activities, & Performance Measures:

Level of Services Inventory

Goal #1:

Train UDC staff to administer and score the LSI.

Activity #1: Contact the trainers, schedule training dates, and register participants.

Activity#2: Deliver training to identified staff.

Activity#3: Evaluate staff accuracy in administering the tests.

Goal #2:

Collect and interpret program data and statistical information.

Activity #1: Gather and submit program data and statistical information to Research and Planning.

Activity#2: Evaluate program data and statistical information.

Outcome Measures:

Measure each risk group=s rate of successfully completing treatment.

Measure each risk group=s rate of recidivism.

Identify how closely sentencing follows the LSI results.

Evaluate the assessment=s effectiveness vis a vis the assessment=s results/score.

Sex Offender Assessment

Goal #1

Train ninety UDC staff to administer and score the MnSOST-R; train forty UDC staff to administer and score the PREDICTS RISK assessment.

Activity #1: Contact the trainers, schedule training dates, and register participants.

Activity#2:: Deliver training to identified staff.

Activity#3: Evaluate staff accuracy in administering the tests.

Goal #2

Collect and interpret program data and statistical information.

Activity #1: Gather and submit program data and statistical information to Research and Planning.

Activity#2:: Gather and submit program data and statistical information to Minnesota research group.

Outcome Measures:

Measure each risk group's rate of successfully completing treatment.

Measure each risk group's rate of recidivism.

Identify how closely sentencing follows the MnSOST results.

Evaluate the assessment's effectiveness vis a vis the assessments results/score.

E. Evaluation Plan

Most grant programs are reviewed and evaluated through narrative and financial reports, and on-site monitoring. CCJJ's staff is very limited and unfortunately formal evaluations of our Byrne funded programs have not been as frequent as we would like. In an attempt to rectify this issue we have begun contracting with local Universities to provide formal evaluation of selected programs. Evaluations that have occurred, or are in process currently, are discussed within the body of this plan.

Grant and fiscal management training is provided to each new director assigned to a project. The training takes place each year in October and is attended by program and financial representatives from each of our grant programs. The training covers a range of topics from financial management and reporting to program monitoring and evaluation. Current evaluation activities and results are as follows:

- **Quarterly Reports Assessment:** All projects are required to submit quarterly narrative reports and annual reports summarizing program accomplishments based on performance measures outlined in their grant application. The quarterly narrative reports include quantifiable data such as arrests, drugs and assets seized, convictions, numbers of contacts made, etc. In addition, they include subjective results outlining problems encountered during the quarter, unexpected community responses, or ancillary benefits. And finally, administrative results are reported such as equipment purchased, training attended, personnel hired, etc.

As part of the grant review process the Byrne Program Manager works with applicants to ensure that goals, objectives, activities, and performance measures are reasonable and measurable. From those goals, narrative and statistical data is gathered and assessed by the Program Manager from quarterly reports. Information gathered in this process is used to evaluate strengths and weaknesses in each project and provide technical assistance and modifications when necessary.

- **Annual site visits:** In conjunction with assessments made from quarterly narrative reports, annual visits are used to provide one-on-one time with project directors. Program review and assessment is a major component of Utah's evaluation strategy. Since CCJJ's funds and personnel have been limited in providing more formal evaluations we have traditionally relied on annual visits as an opportunity to review issues raised during the assessment of quarterly reports. Where necessary, recommendations are made on items that appear to need further attention by project personnel.

CCJJ's Financial Grant Monitor usually accompanies the Byrne Program Manager on site visits to review financial records. A comprehensive monitoring report form has been developed to confirm that all aspects of grant projects are reviewed, ensuring compliance with federal rules and regulations. The Program Manager and Grant Financial Monitor generally meet on-site with each subgrantee once a year. Using the monitoring report form, compliance with federal regulations regarding record keeping, management of confidential funds, overtime, and fiscal management is determined.

The Grant Monitor confirms the fiscal management by reviewing records and comparing them to expenditure reports which have been submitted to CCJJ for reimbursement. All findings are documented in writing, using the monitoring form. Copies are placed in the individual project file for follow-up, and a copy is sent to the project director. An annual property inventory is also required for each project.

- **Monthly or quarterly financial reports:** Project budgets are authorized after reviewing

and scoring the grant applications, and awarding the grant. Financial Status Reports document expenditures in accordance with the approved budget, with the Commission reimbursing the projects for their expenditures. Program Income Reports are also required of those projects that generate revenues from grant funded activities. Changes in budgets are allowed only with the approval of the Program Manager using a "Grant Change Request" form.

- **Formal evaluations:** During the 1998 grant year three Byrne funded programs were evaluated by the Social Research Institute at the University of Utah under the direction of Russ VanVleet. 1) The Day Reporting Center - Department of Corrections; 2) Electronic Monitoring - Division of Youth Corrections; and 3) Financial Crimes Prosecution Unit - Attorney General's Office.

CCJJ is also pleased to note that in September of 1997 Utah was selected to participate in the Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program funded by BJA. This evaluation was also conducted by the Social Research Institute at the University of Utah under the direction of Dr. Steven Harrison. Three of our Byrne funded projects were evaluated under this grant: 1) Juvenile Drug Courts - 3rd District Juvenile Court; 2) Non-Residential Sex Offender Treatment - Department of Corrections; and 3) Electronic Diversion and Work Program - Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office. The evaluations for each of the three programs was completed in 2000 and the final reports can be found in the 1999 Utah Byrne Annual Report. The 1999 Annual Report is available at CCJJ in hard copy upon request or on our web at www.justice.state.ut.us within the grants section of the web site.

The following information describes the evaluation strategy outlined for each program area being funded within Utah:

Program Area #2

Narrative and statistical information will be submitted by Drug Task Forces quarterly. All information will be assessed by the Byrne Program Manager and used to generate technical assistance and program modifications. Of particular interest will be statistics and data generated by those Task Forces who are combining their efforts with Gang Units starting in the 1998 grant year. Additional emphasis will be placed on assessing the benefits of having these two units housed and working together. Annual on-site monitoring visits will be conducted with all subgrantees in this program area. No other evaluation is currently planned for this area.

Program Area #6

The White-Collar Forensic Lab unit will receive additional review in the application process to ensure goals and objectives are reasonable and measurable. During the course of the year narrative and statistical information will be submitted quarterly. All information will be assessed by the Byrne Program Manager and used to generate technical assistance and program modifications. An on-site monitoring visit will be conducted to evaluate start-up progress and discuss any challenges or needs. No other evaluation is currently planned for this area.

Program Area #10

The Court Delay Reduction Program will submit quarterly narrative and statistical reports. Information gathered will be assessed by the Byrne Program Manager and used to generate technical assistance and program modifications. On-site monitoring visits will be conducted with both programs to evaluate start-up progress and discuss any challenges or needs. Evaluation of the Drug Court Program will come primarily from the Social Research Institute.

The Court Case Managers will receive additional review in the application process to ensure

goals and objectives are reasonable and measurable. The Court Case Managers Program will submit quarterly narrative and statistical reports. Information gathered will be assessed by the Byrne Program Manager and used to generate technical assistance and program modifications. On-site monitoring visits will be conducted with both programs to evaluate start-up progress and discuss any challenges or needs.

Program Area #11

All programs funded under this program area will submit quarterly narrative and statistical information which will be assessed by the Byrne Program Manager and used to generate technical assistance and program modifications. On-site monitoring visits will be conducted with all programs to evaluate progress and discuss any challenges or needs. Due to the increase in resources being made available for offender treatment the Byrne Program Manager will be working with the Research and Evaluation Office of the Utah Department of Corrections to ensure goals and outcomes for these programs are achievable, and that the necessary resources are made available. These programs will be closely monitored by CCJJ through site visits, narrative reports, and financial monitoring.

Program Area #13

The various substance abuse treatment programs funded under this program area will submit quarterly narrative and statistical information which will be assessed by the Byrne Program Manager and used to generate technical assistance and program modifications. On-site monitoring visits will be conducted with all programs to evaluate progress and discuss any challenges or needs. Due to the increase in resources being made available for offender treatment the Byrne Program Manager will be working with the Research and Evaluation Office of the Utah Department of Corrections to ensure goals and outcomes for these programs are achievable, and that the necessary resources are made available.

The Byrne Program Manager will work closely with the Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Coordinating Council as well as the Utah Division of Substance Abuse (DSA) in monitoring the progress and outcomes of these Corrections programs. Specifically, statistics for the CIAO grant project will be monitored closely by research staff within DSA for such elements as demographics on participants, ASI test scores, referrals to local substance abuse authorities, and recidivism rates.

Program Area #15-A

Narrative and statistical information will be submitted by the Utah Crime Labs quarterly. All information will be assessed by the Byrne Program Manager and used to generate technical assistance and program modifications. Annual on-site monitoring visits will be conducted with all subgrantees in this program area. No other evaluation is currently planned for this area.

Program Area #15-B

All programs funded under the Criminal History Improvement set-aside money will be tracked and assessed by CCJJ's Research Division as part of Utah's overall Criminal History Record Improvement Plan. Byrne funding will be used in conjunction with Utah's NCHIP grant, State Identification (SIS) grant and in 2001 the NIBRS grant if funding is approved by BJS. All of these programs support our effort of making improvements in the area of criminal history records and technology. Quarterly narrative and statistical reports will be submitted and assessed by staff to generate technical assistance and program modifications. The evaluation of outcomes will be included in the overall Criminal History Records Improvement assessment rather than become the object of a separate assessment.

Program Area #16

This program area encompasses projects in a variety of areas including crime scene investigation and emerging technology. Narrative and statistical information will be submitted by all projects quarterly. All information will be assessed by the Byrne Program Manager and used to generate technical assistance and program modifications. Annual on-site monitoring visits will be conducted with approximately half of the subgrantees in this program area. Since many crime scene investigation grants are funded with surplus or deobligated funds, and since these projects are generally for the purchase of equipment it is not anticipated that all projects will be visited. No other evaluation is currently planned for this area.

Programs dealing with racial and ethnic issues will receive additional review in the application process to ensure goals and objectives are reasonable and measurable. These programs will submit quarterly narrative and statistical reports. Information gathered will be assessed by the Byrne Program Manager and used to generate technical assistance and program modifications. On-site monitoring visits will be conducted with both programs to evaluate start-up progress and discuss any challenges or needs.

Program Area #24

Narrative and statistical information will be submitted by Gang Units quarterly. All information will be assessed by the CCJJ Juvenile Justice Specialist and the Byrne Program Manager in an effort to generate technical assistance and program modifications. Annual on-site monitoring visits will be conducted with all subgrantees in this program area. No other evaluation is currently planned for this area.